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SOUTHERN
BEEF CATTLE INDUSTRY

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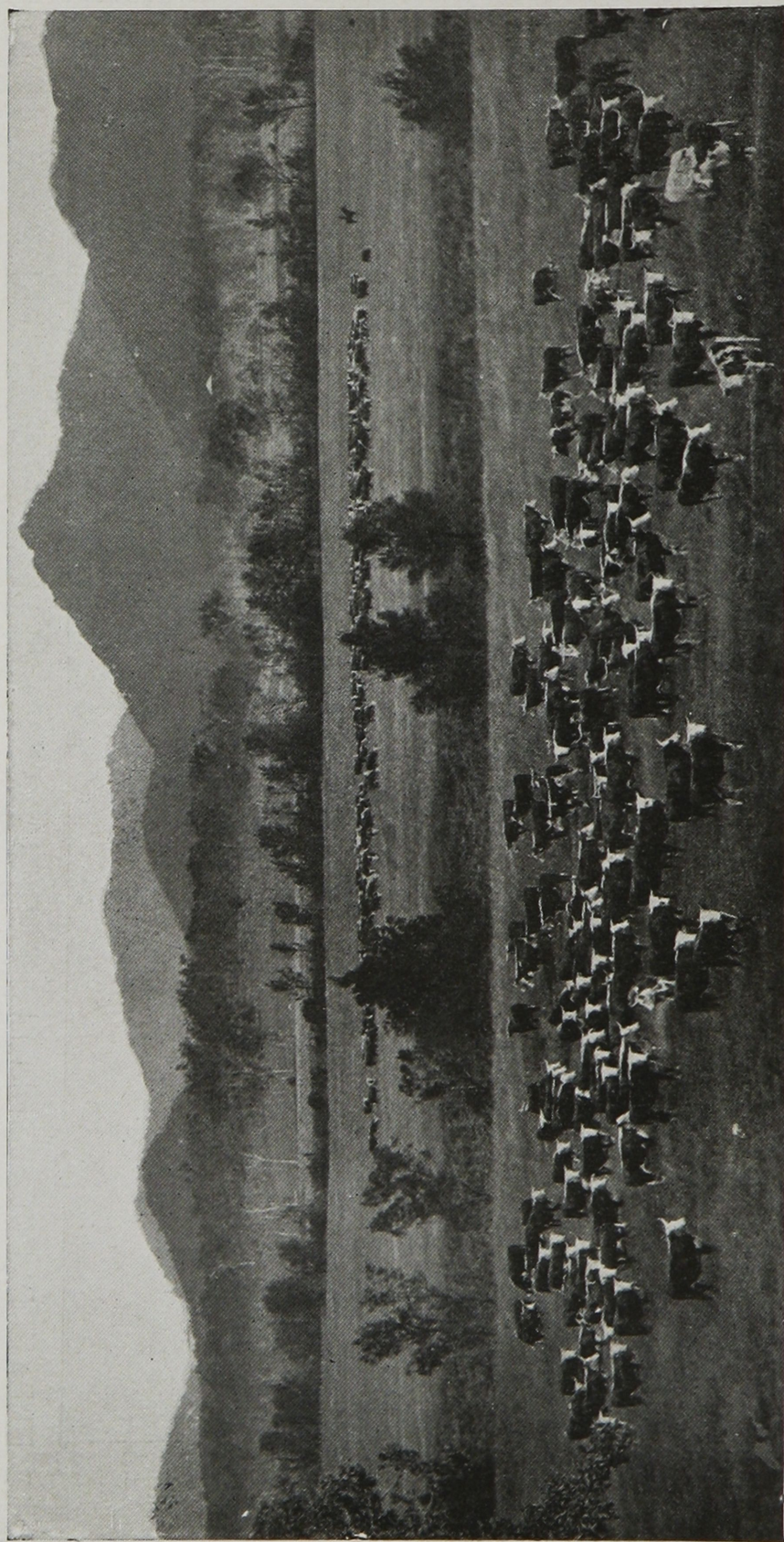
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Queensland
Beef Cattle
Industry - - P. J. NALLY,
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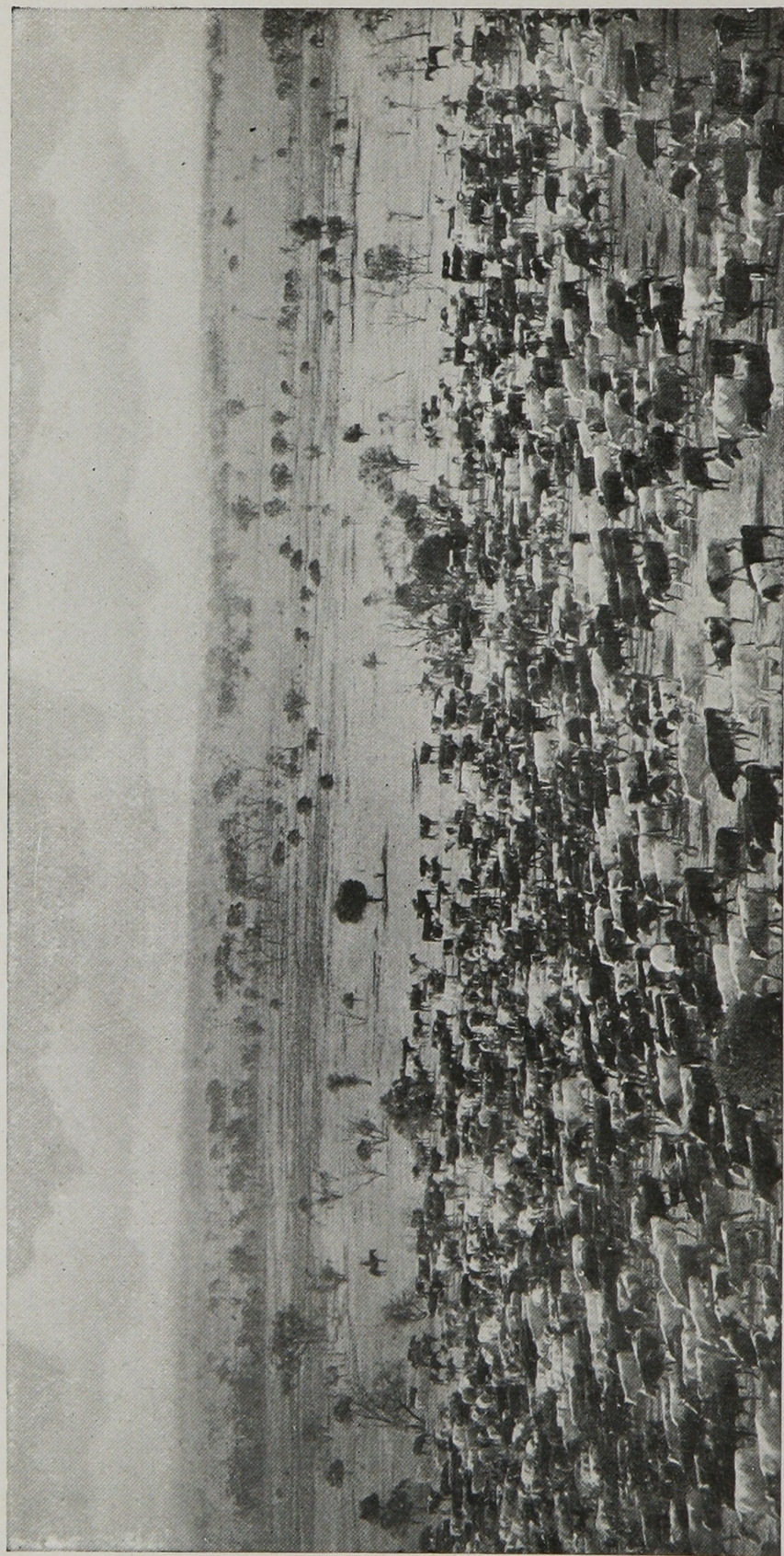
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HEREFORDS ON COOCHIN COOCHIN, BOONAH, S.Q.

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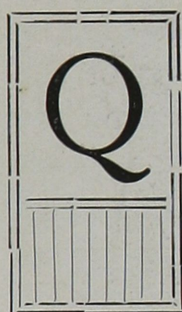


FORT CONSTANTINE (N.Q.). FATS ON THE ROAD TO CHARLEVILLE, S.W.Q.

(Photo taken from Cassidy's Knob, near Longreach, C.Q.)

Queensland Beef Cattle :: Industry

INTRODUCTION.



QUEENSLAND is the greatest cattle-raising country in the Commonwealth of Australia; her herds are the largest, her cattle stations are the most extensive, and the aggregation of her pastoral areas considerably exceed those in any of the other States.

The greater portion of her territory of 429,120,000 acres, or 670,500 square miles, is at present being used for pastoral purposes. That the country



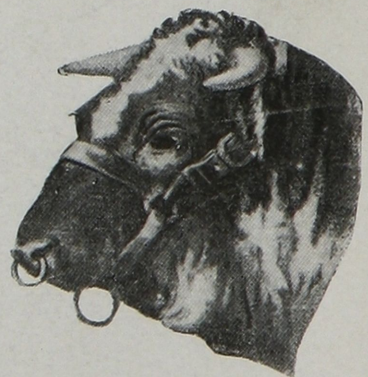
SCENE ON BURLEIGH STATION, N.Q.

is admirably adapted for the raising of stock on a large scale is evidenced by the flourishing condition of



the industry to-day. There is, however, a time coming when the area of a great many of the pastoral holdings will be considerably reduced, in order to satisfy the wants of new arrivals for agricultural and dairying lands. To-day there are immense tracts of country suitable for the cultivation of all kinds of crops being used only as grazing areas for stock. The majority of these fertile regions are, however, situate in remote portions of the State, so that many years must elapse before they are likely to be reclaimed by the Government for closer settlement. When these remote parts are further opened up by railway communication, and agriculturists come along with a desire to go into these rich districts to till the soil, a new order of things will be brought about. Instead of great areas being set aside for grazing grounds for stock, smiling homesteads will take their place, and the pastoralists will, perforce, have to seek for new country. Queensland is destined to become the greatest agricultural country in the Commonwealth, if not in the world, in the near future. But this great change in the productive conditions of the State will not eventuate to-day nor even to-morrow; and, until it materialises, the existing large cattle breeders will hold undisputed possession of the country in the parts alluded to.

For many years Queensland has held premier position as the cattle-raising country of Australasia. Last year her herds aggregated 5,073,201, of which only 357,095 were dairy cattle, the remainder (4,716,106) being of the beef breed.





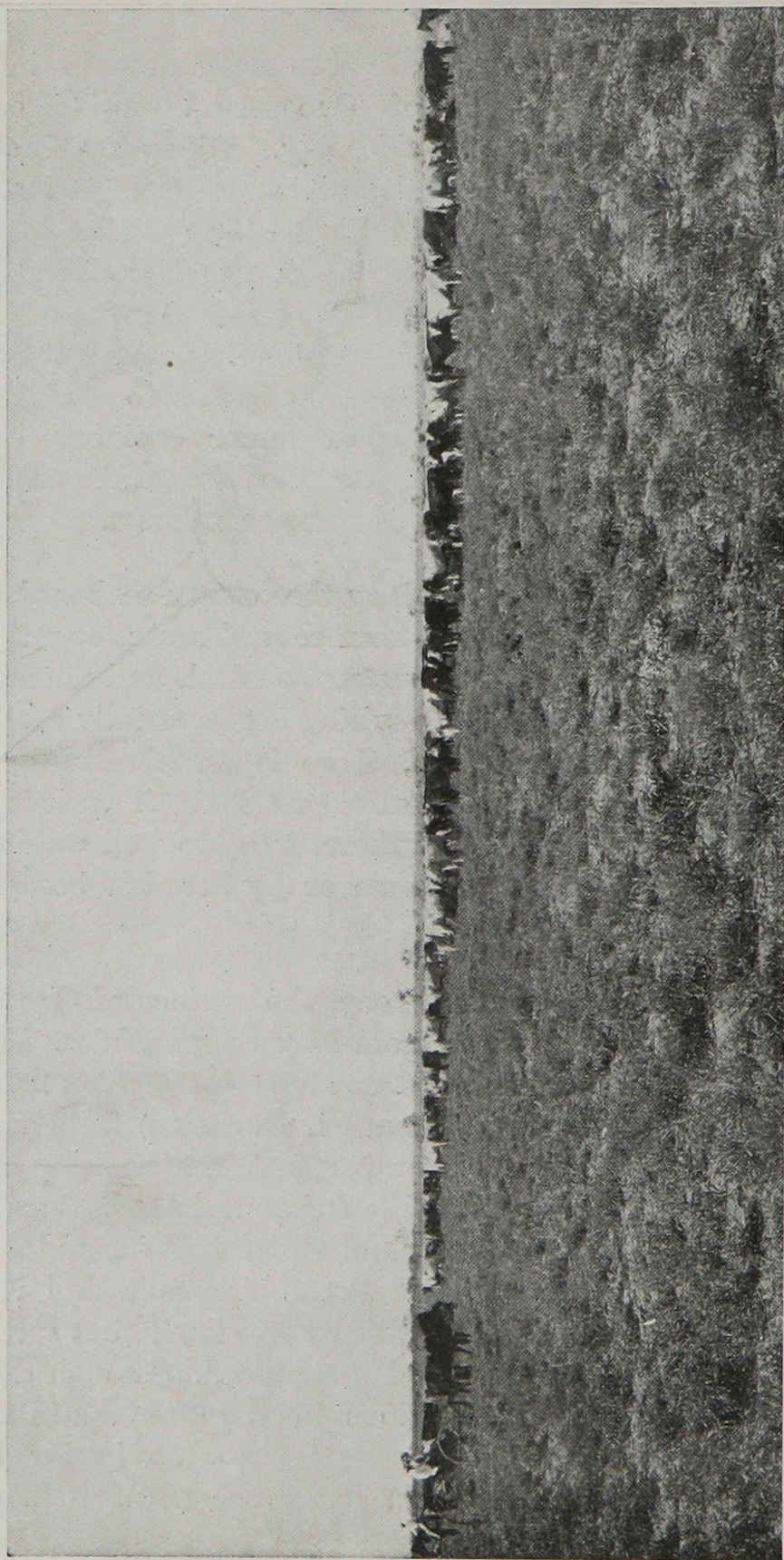
SHORTHORN BULL

The mean annual rainfall of Queensland varies considerably. Along the Pacific slope it ranges from 48 inches in the Brisbane district to 150 inches in the Far Northern districts; while west of the Great Dividing Range it runs from 30 inches to about 19 inches under ordinary con-

ditions. In remote areas, on the South Australian border, the average rainfall is somewhat lower.

On the ridgy country along the eastern seaboard, on the western plains, the northern coastal areas, or on the plateaux in the southern, western, central, and northern portions of the State, cattle-raising is successfully carried on. Taken on the whole, there is an abundance of natural grasses on all the cattle runs at all periods of the year. The majority of these, too, are well watered, either by natural watercourses or by artesian bores or sub-artesian wells.

As was the case with sheep, the nucleus of Queensland's herds was obtained from New South Wales. The last-named State introduced good strains of Shorthorns (or, as they were then known as, Durhams) from England, and it was by this means that cattle-raising was established in Australia. By frequent importations of other breeds of stud cattle from Great Britain, and subsequently from the other States of Australia and New Zealand, the herds of Queensland were slowly, but surely, brought up to their present-day standard. Though there are many stud cattle stations in the State, still the majority of the station-owners do not go in for the breeding of pedigreed stock, but are content to make



FAT CATTLE ON ALBILBAH, NEAR ISISFORD, C.Q.



NOORAMA, NEAR CUNNAMULLA, S.W.Q.

selections of purebred bulls for the improvement of their herds periodically from the studs of those who specialise in this direction.

The different breeds of beef cattle in Queensland are, relatively :—Purebred Shorthorns, 75 per cent. ; purebred Herefords, 5 per cent. ; grade Herefords, 15 per cent. ; Devons, 0.5 per cent. ; Aberdeen Angus Black Polled, 0.5 per cent. ; Red Polled, 0.5 per cent. ; Cross-breds, 4 per cent.

SIZE OF STATIONS.

In the Southern portions of the State the cattle stations are small compared with those in the North and West.

The largest runs are situated in the North-West—from Richmond to Cloncurry, then out to Camooweal on the borders of the Northern Territory, and thence to Burketown. These range from 2,000 to 5,000 square miles, and carry from 10,000 to nearly 50,000 head of cattle. The largest station is Warenda, in the Gregory North district (North Queensland), and comprises 5,000 square miles of country. Until quite recently it carried over 25,000 head of cattle. Present-day stations are, however, small compared with those of many years ago.

Among other large cattle stations, with the number of cattle carried by each, are :—Dalgonaally, Julia Creek (Cloncurry district, N.W.Q.), 49,660 ; Millungera and Taldora (Gulf, N.Q.), 40,209 ; Fort Constantine (Cloncurry district, N.W.Q.), 30,907 ; Lawn Hills (Burke

district, N.Q.), 29,633 ; Canobie (Norman district, N.Q.), 28,353 ; Forest Home (Etheridge district, N.Q.), 26,465 ; Durham Downs (Thargomindah district, S.W.Q.), 25,100 ; Saxby Downs (Richmond district, N.W.Q.), 24,907 ; Inverleigh (Norman district, N.Q.), 22,471 ; Dotswood (Charters Towers district, N.Q.), 21,500 ; Kamilaroi (Cloncurry district, N.W.Q.), 20,907 ; Lammermoor (Hughenden district, N.W.Q.), 20,404 ; Strathfield (Cloncurry district, N.W.Q.), 20,000. Over sixty other stations in different portions of the State carry from 10,000 to 20,000 head respectively.



CHARLEVILLE (S.W.Q.) CATTLE SALE

A number of the runs in the north-western districts are well grassed and watered, and under good climatic conditions many 5-year-old bullocks turn the scales at 1,200 lb.

CATTLE MARKETS.

In the settled districts of the State cattle have not, as a rule, a long distance to travel before they reach a railway station, where ordinary fats are trucked to market. In the Far-West and North-West large mobs of stores and fats are, however, droved great distances (thousands of miles in some instances),

but in good seasons, with careful handling by the drovers, these do not lose much condition on the road. Drafts of cattle, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ years upwards, frequently arrive at the Enoggera Saleyards (Brisbane) and the metropolitan meatworks, and, despite that the animals covered portion of the journey on hoof and the balance by rail, they average, when killed and dressed, from 650 lb. to 700 lb. Cattle, ranging from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ years old, and with a dead weight of from 650 lb. to 700 lb., are preferred by the meatworks for the frozen meat export trade. Animals of this description, and fattened solely on natural grasses, are plentiful all over Queensland.

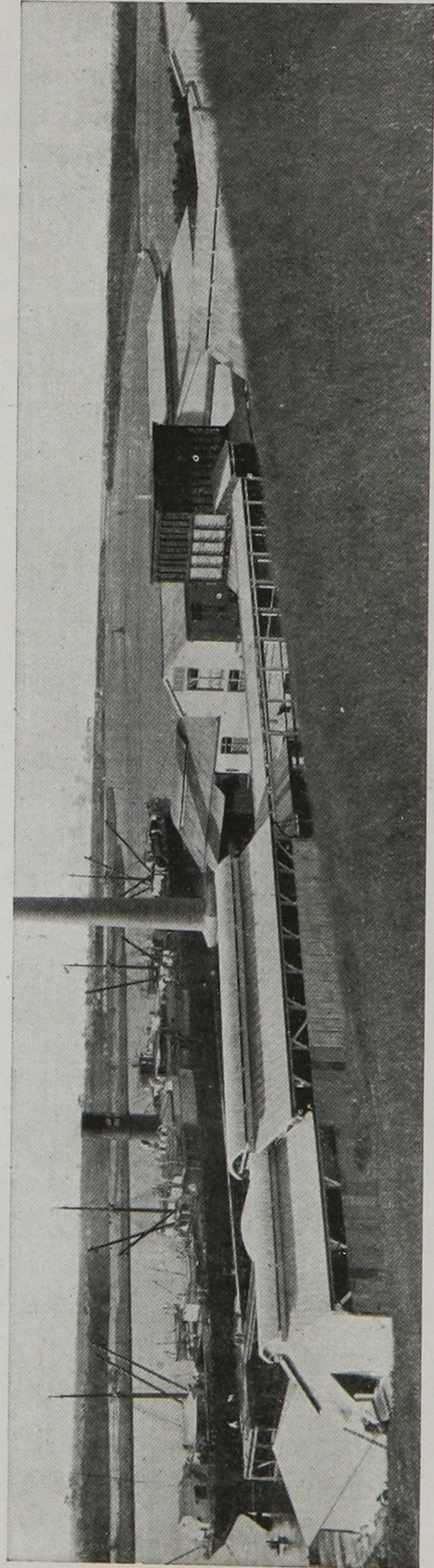
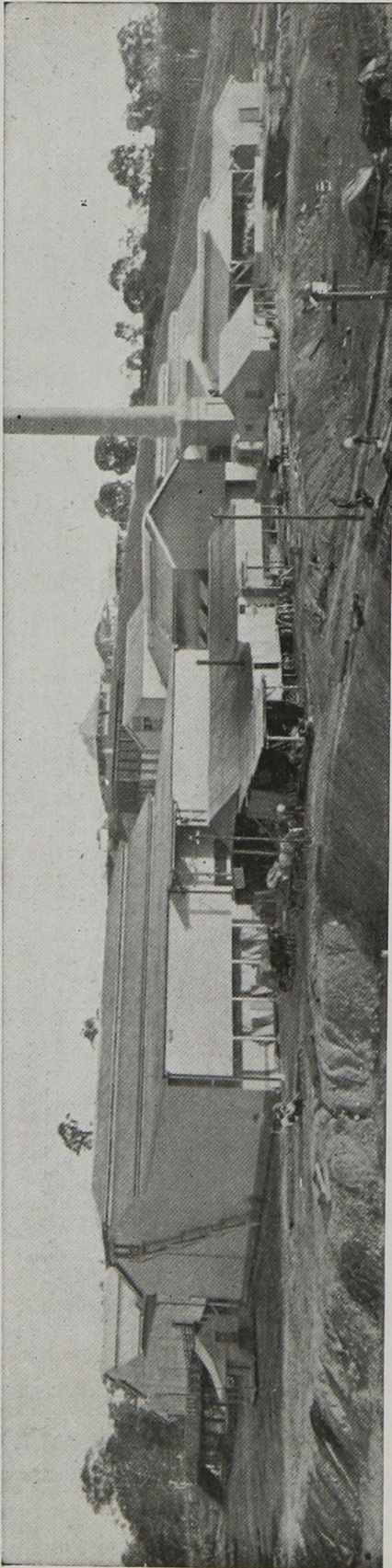


On the larger runs in the North and North-Western portions of the State, where the indigenous herbage possesses remarkable fattening qualities, very big mobs of cattle are droved for hundreds of miles to the trucking stations, and thence conveyed by rail to the principal centres of consumption. Many of these drafts are taken into the neighbouring States. Mobs of fats from stations in the Far-West are travelled by hoof to Oodnadatta,



DROVERS FROM THE GULF COUNTRY

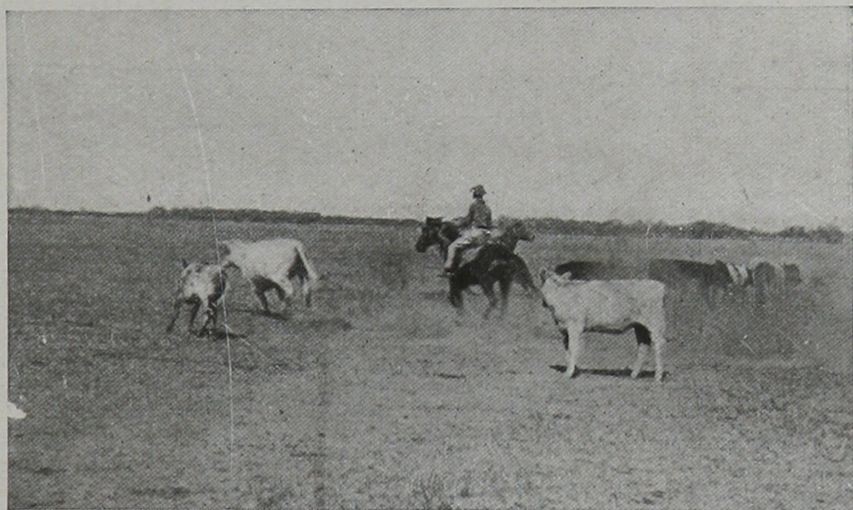
and thence carried by rail to Adelaide (South Australia) a distance of nearly 2,000 miles. Frequently similar



THOS. BORTHWICK AND CO.'S MEATWORKS, QUEENSPORT, BRISBANE

mobs are conveyed by rail by this route to Melbourne, when fats are scarce in Victoria. Although these animals have been on the road for from four to six months, a good percentage of them arrive in splendid condition, and command top prices in the market.

Droving has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. When climatic conditions are favourable, grass and water plentiful, and the cattle contented, the lot of the drover and his stock-hands is, though of a strenuous nature at all periods of the trip, not without its attractive features. Taken on the whole, it is a very healthy



CUTTING OUT COWS AND CALVES

occupation, and there is also a great deal of adventure attached to it. The life of the drover is not to be envied when the seasons are adverse—either very dry or very wet. Under both these circumstances droving is anything but pleasant, and, as a rule, the animals give a great deal of trouble. However, Queensland drovers rarely experience heavy losses with their mobs while on the road—a fact due, no doubt, to the careful manner in which the beasts are handled at all stages of the journey.

**STATION LIFE
ATTRactions.**

For young, active men, with a liking for the free and open air, life on a cattle station has many attractions. From morning until night they can be in the saddle, and for weeks at a stretch they can be out mustering cattle. To the lover of stock the



STUD SHORTHORNS ON WARROO (DARLING DOWNS, S.Q.)

various occupations on a station soon become congenial, because of their variety and the spice of excitement and daring associated therewith. These outdoor duties comprise mustering, cutting-out, branding, &c. Every hand on a cattle station must be able to ride, but this is such an easy task to learn that many, hitherto unused to horses, soon become expert horsemen. Generally speaking, station hands, though occasionally they may have to "rough it" when away from the homestead on distant portions of the run, enjoy good health, and are, as a rule, well contented with their lot. They are well fed and housed, and wages are good.

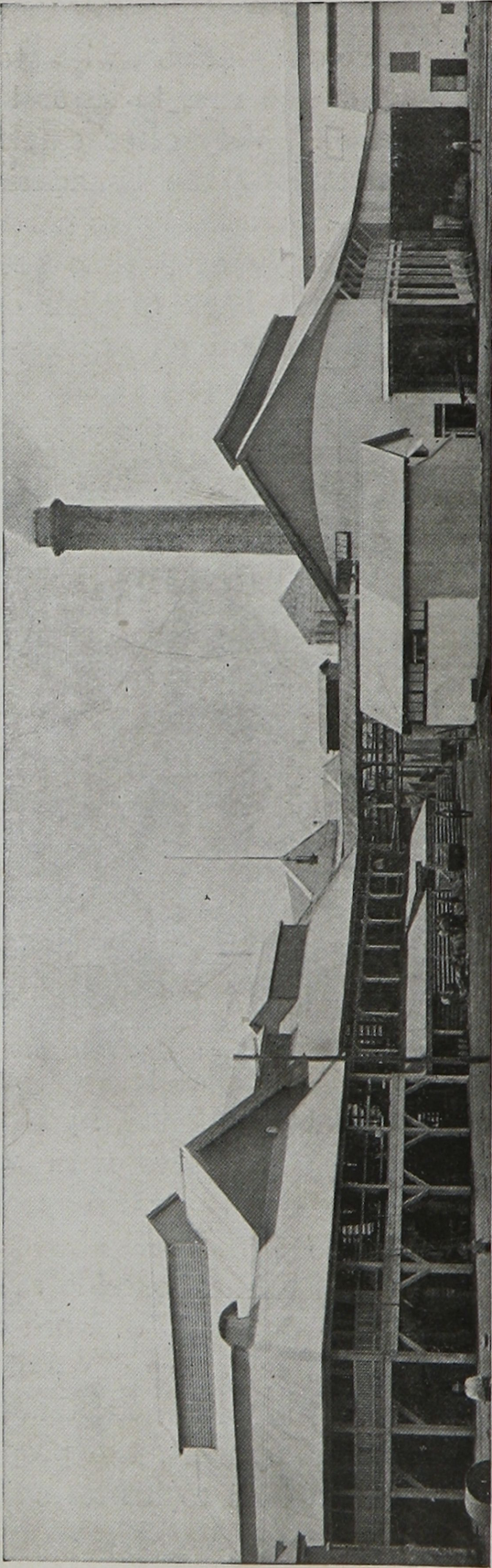
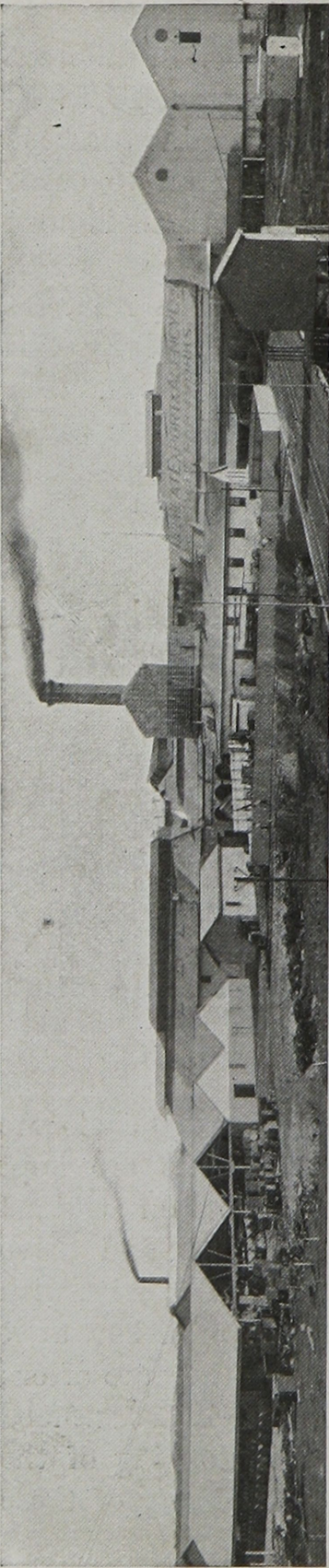
A number of the larger stations are unfenced, but

these have out-stations, with stockyards, &c., at different portions of the run, in several instances from 25 to 40 miles apart. Very often cattle from adjoining stations get mixed along the boundaries, or stray on to other runs, and this necessitates parties of musterers being out often for weeks at a time getting the stray ones and bringing them back to their own run. As a rule, fat cattle are drafted on cutting-out camps, and by this means they are less knocked about than in yards. For this purpose a level piece of country with a few shade



MUSTERERS ON STRATHMORE, NEAR BOWEN, N.Q.

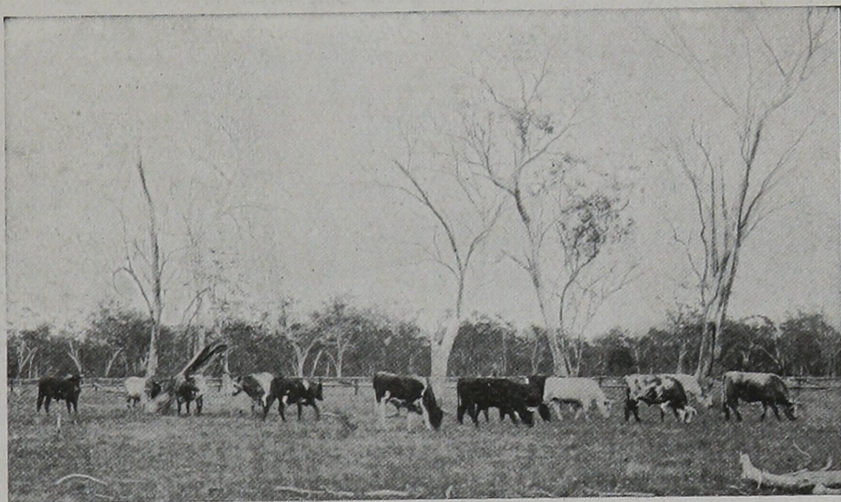
trees is selected. Then, by means of a square enclosure fenced on three sides with wire, the cattle are kept together while several expert stockmen, on trained horses, ride with stockwhips into the mob and drive the selected animals outside the ring. Stock horses with a liking for this class of work become so proficient at it that they follow every move of the beast they are after ; so much so, indeed, that, unless the rider is accustomed to such employment, the propping and dodging of the horse would lead to his losing his seat. Many of these



QUEENSLAND MEAT EXPORT AND AGENCY CO.'S MEATWORKS, PINKENBA, BRISBANE

horses understand so well what is expected of them that, once the animal is selected, they require little or no assistance from the rider to accomplish the cutting-out.

Mustering time varies according to the seasons and locality. Calving takes place in the spring and summer—from 1st September to 1st March—but it is desirable that it should occur when there is an abundance of grass. On several of the out-stations, where the winter is mild, a percentage of the cows calve during this period. Calves are generally weaned in March, when they are 5 or 6 months old. Branding is generally carried out



CATTLE SCENE IN S.W. QUEENSLAND

in the South from December to early in April, but on the big stations in the interior of the State this work is engaged in all through the year. On well-conducted stations, which are securely fenced in, young steers and heifers are kept separate, the latter being kept in the heifer paddock until they are old enough to be mated with the bull. During the weaning period the breeding cows are kept away from the bulls in paddocks until the end of December.

Where only pedigree stud cattle are bred, more elaborate arrangements are made, in order to enable the owner or manager of the run to distinguish the sire and dam of each calf dropped ; consequently, small paddocks are used for this purpose. In connection with all stud cattle-breeding stations, two classes of bulls are bred for sale—one for purebred stud cattle, and the other for herd purposes. For the first-named, certain cows are isolated in a small paddock, and a selected pedigree bull placed with them. In the second instance, all the best bred cows not deemed class enough to be considered select pedigreed stud stock are turned into paddocks



FATS IN SOUTH-WESTERN QUEENSLAND

with purebred bulls, and in this respect the owner or manager is unable to guarantee the sire of any calf beyond the fact that it is considered purebred. This class of calves forms the usual description of herd bulls.

Store steers are usually sold at from 3 to 4 years old, and fat bullocks at from 4 to 5 years old. Since the establishment of freezing works, cattle are killed at an earlier age than previously.

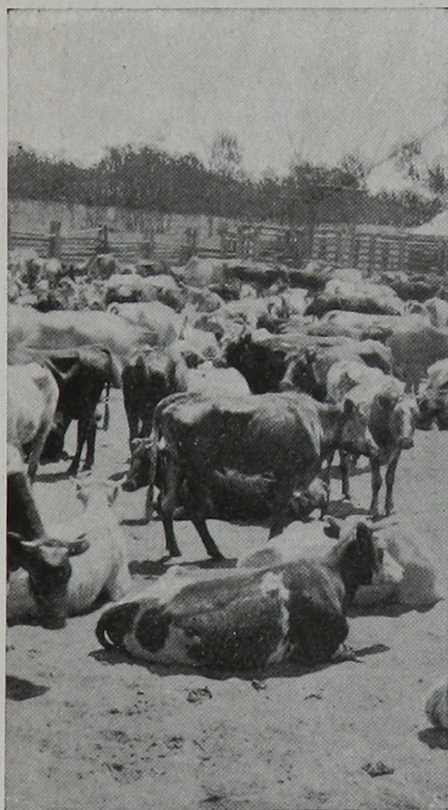
It is held that better results are got from a 5-year-old beast, but this means a longer wait for a return for the money invested. Many of the larger holdings, in

addition to selling all surplus stock annually, fatten up the 8-year-old cows, and sell them also, instead of breeding from them until they die through old age.

AS AN INVESTMENT,

Cattle-raising is one of the most profitable in the State under ordinary conditions. The operations of the cattle-man depend entirely upon the amount of capital he has at his disposal to put into the industry. Though many men have started with a few head, and gradually worked them up, this is a very slow process.

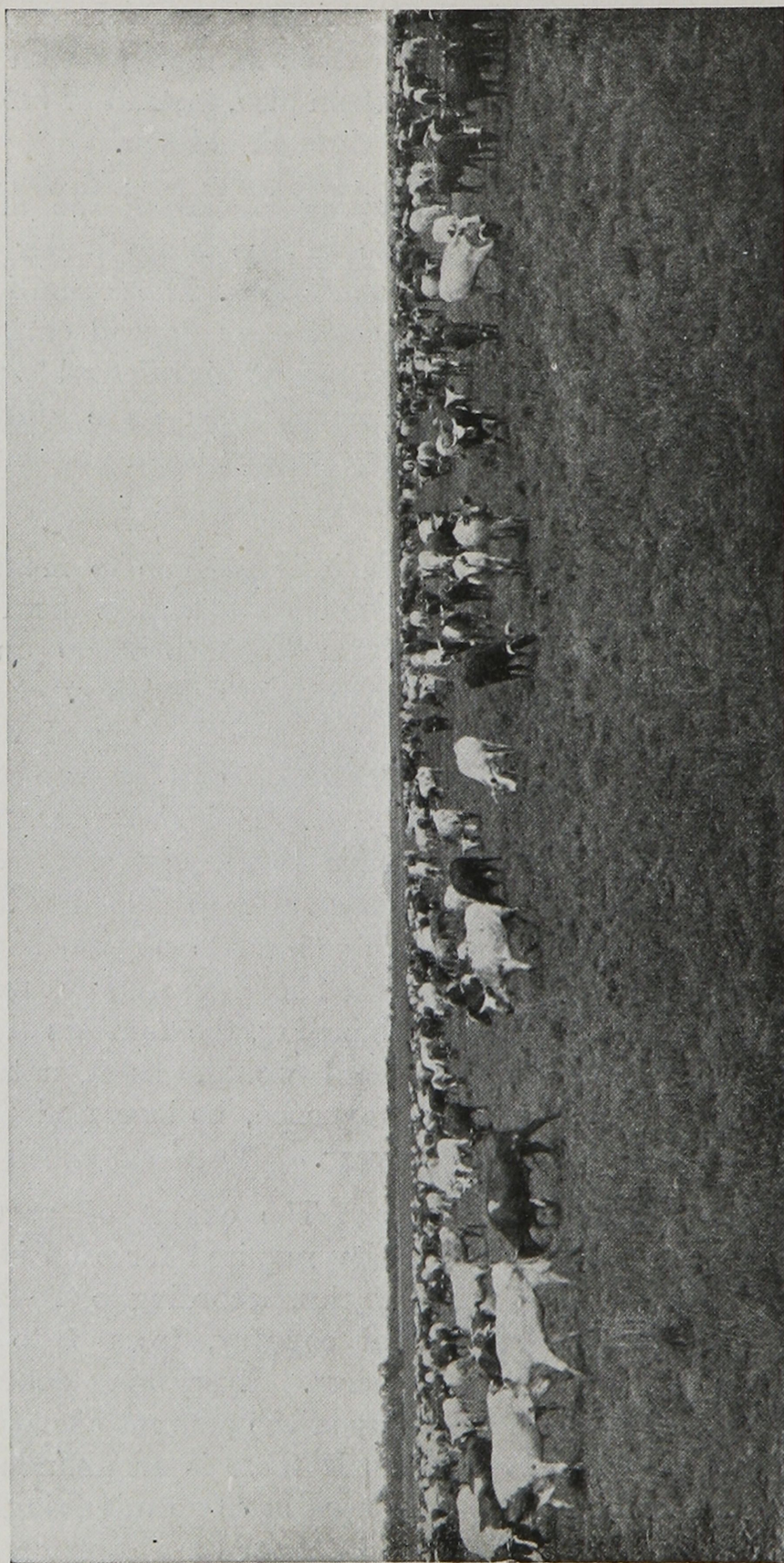
With a capital of £5,000, it is possible to make a good start with a herd of from 1,500 to 2,000 on a 20,000-acre holding. Such an area will allow of from 10 acres to 13 acres to each beast. It is, however, possible to make a start with from 500 to 800 head of mixed cattle on the same-sized holding, and, by careful breeding, the numbers of the herd would, as a natural sequence, be increased each year.



FATS FOR MARKET

grasses and water available. If there is an abundance of both, then the cattle-man need have no misgivings as

The extent of pasturage required for each beast varies, according to the class of country, from 7 to 14 acres. Everything depends upon the amount of natural



FORT CONSTANTINE (N.Q.). CATTLE ON THE ROAD



STUD SHORTHORNS ON WARROO
(DARLING DOWNS, S.Q.)

to the ultimate success of his operations. Where the country taken up is timbered to a more or less extent, it is highly desirable to ringbark most of the trees. The pasturage is much improved thereby, and its sweet and nutritious

properties have a fattening effect upon the stock.

An intending cattle-raiser with a capital of £5,000 can usually obtain assistance from any of the banks or other financial institutions without much difficulty. As a matter of fact, he can obtain a loan for an amount not exceeding £800 from the State Agricultural Bank at 5 per cent. interest, the repayments extending over 25 years. About one-fifth of the capital required is considered sufficient to borrow at the outset. If this is done, it will leave a safe margin for future contingencies.

According to expert knowledge, an intending raiser of cattle could, with £5,000 in cash and some assistance from one of the financial institutions, make a decent start on a 20,000-acre holding. The latter could be leased from the Lands Department for a long period at a very low rental. At a low estimate, the country would carry at least one beast to every 10 acres; consequently, it would be necessary, if the new settler wished his run to become a paying proposition during the first season, to stock it with from 1,500 to 2,000 head of mixed cattle. Good grade bulls can be obtained at about £12 12s. per head, and similar cows at from £2 15s.

upwards. At least $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of bulls would be required for every 100 breeding cows. Pedigreed bulls, it may be mentioned, are not provided for in the above estimate, as their purchase would involve a very heavy expenditure. Good grade bulls are sufficient for the maintenance of the herd until the cattleman becomes well established on his holding. When this has been attained, then he could devote the whole of his attention, if needs be, to the breeding of purer stock. The erection of a house and the furnishing of it would entail an outlay of from £300 to £350. Other initial monetary obligations would include :—Twenty working horses at

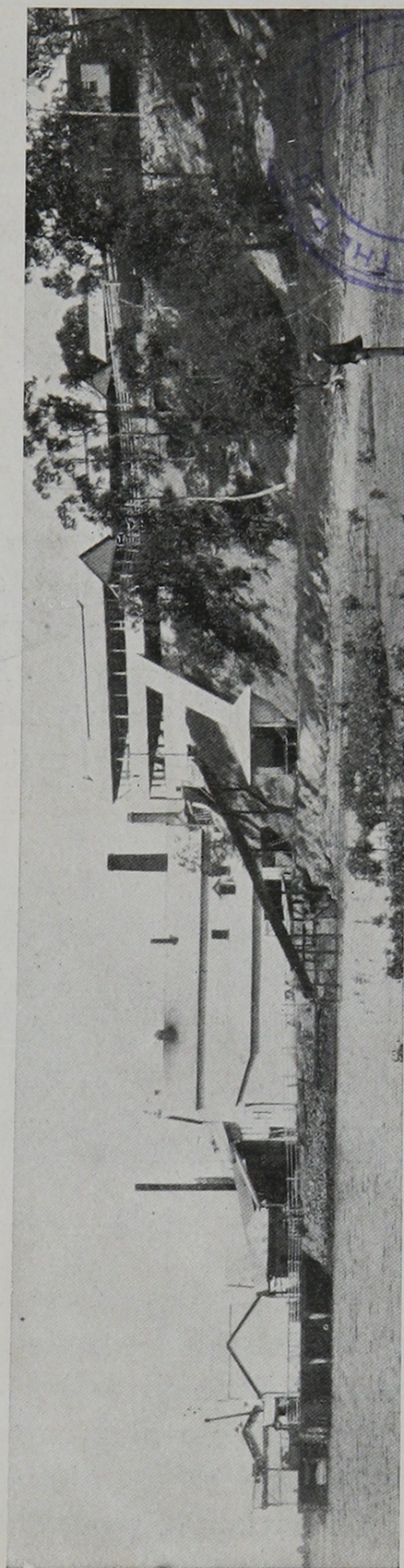
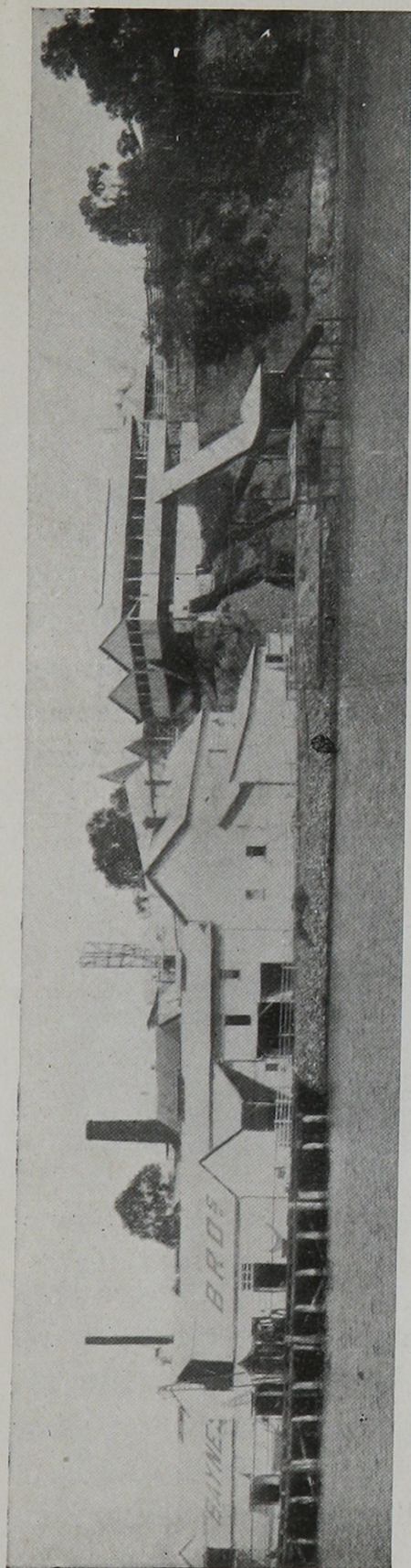


STATION CATTLE YARDS

£10 per head (£200) ; dray and harness, £35 ; cart and harness, £25 to £30 ; tools, £10 ; fencing with posts and plain and barb wires, £21 per mile ; hut for man, £30 ; wages—one stockman (about 20s. to 30s. per week and found), and two general hands (20s. to 30s. per week and found).

AVAILABLE COUNTRY.

There are millions of acres of country in all portions of the State, suitable for extensive cattle-raising, available for lease from the Crown for long periods at the most reasonable rentals in the world. This is the most advantageous means for the intending cattleman to take up country, as the purchase of freehold property involves the expenditure of a large amount of



BAYNES BROS.' MEATWORKS, QUEENSPORT, BRISBANE.



capital, without receiving any corresponding return for the outlay beyond the possibility of the increased increment.

Grazing farms not exceeding 60,000 acres in area may be leased from the Crown for a period up to 28 years. The average annual rental is about 2d. per acre. In remote districts, however, areas can be obtained from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre upwards. The limitation of the area is determined by the rent value and its carrying capacity for stock, an annual rental of £200 being the limitation. Thus, of lands open at 2d. per acre, the greatest area obtainable would be 24,000 acres ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre, 32,000 acres ; and so on. The rental for the first period of seven years is fixed by the Lands Department or by the tender of the intending lessee. For each subsequent period of the lease the rent is determined by the Land Court.



MOB OF MIXED CATTLE

Vast areas of pastoral country are available for lease from the Crown for periods extending up to 42 years. The annual rentals range from 5s. per square mile upwards. These rentals are reappraised every ten years by the Land Court. The Crown reserves the right to resume portions of pastoral holdings after certain periods.

**COST OF
WORKING.**

This can only be ascertained by estimating the annual rental of the holding and the annual interest on outlay in fencing and other improvements, and debiting each bullock when sold with its proportion of the working expenses of the holding. Losses through occasional dry spells and other causes must also be taken into account.



FATS ON HAVILAH, NEAR BOWEN, N.Q.

On fairly large runs a calf should be worth from 10s. to 12s. 6d. when dropped, and then it increases in value at the rate of about 15s. per year until it is sold as a store. The producer would have to receive for a 3-year-old beast from £3 10s. to £3 12s. 6d. in the North, and from £4 to £4 5s. in the Central and Southern portions of Queensland, in order to make the breeding a fairly profitable one. When sold as fat at from 4 to 4½ years old, he should get from £1 10s. to £2 per head more. In adverse seasons, however, those in possession of fat bullocks can get considerably better prices—viz., from £7 to £10 per head. During the drought of 1902, one station disposed of 1,000 bullocks at £12 per head. Mr. H. Bracker, who is regarded as one of the best cattle experts in Queensland, says :—" Probably an average of from £5 10s. to £6 10s. per head for fat bullocks, and from £3 15s. to £4 5s. for fat cows, in the Northern

districts, and £6 15s. to £7 15s. for fat bullocks, and £4 15s. to £5 10s. for fat cows in the South, are what we may expect for cattle taken delivery of on trucks at the railway station nearest to the holding."

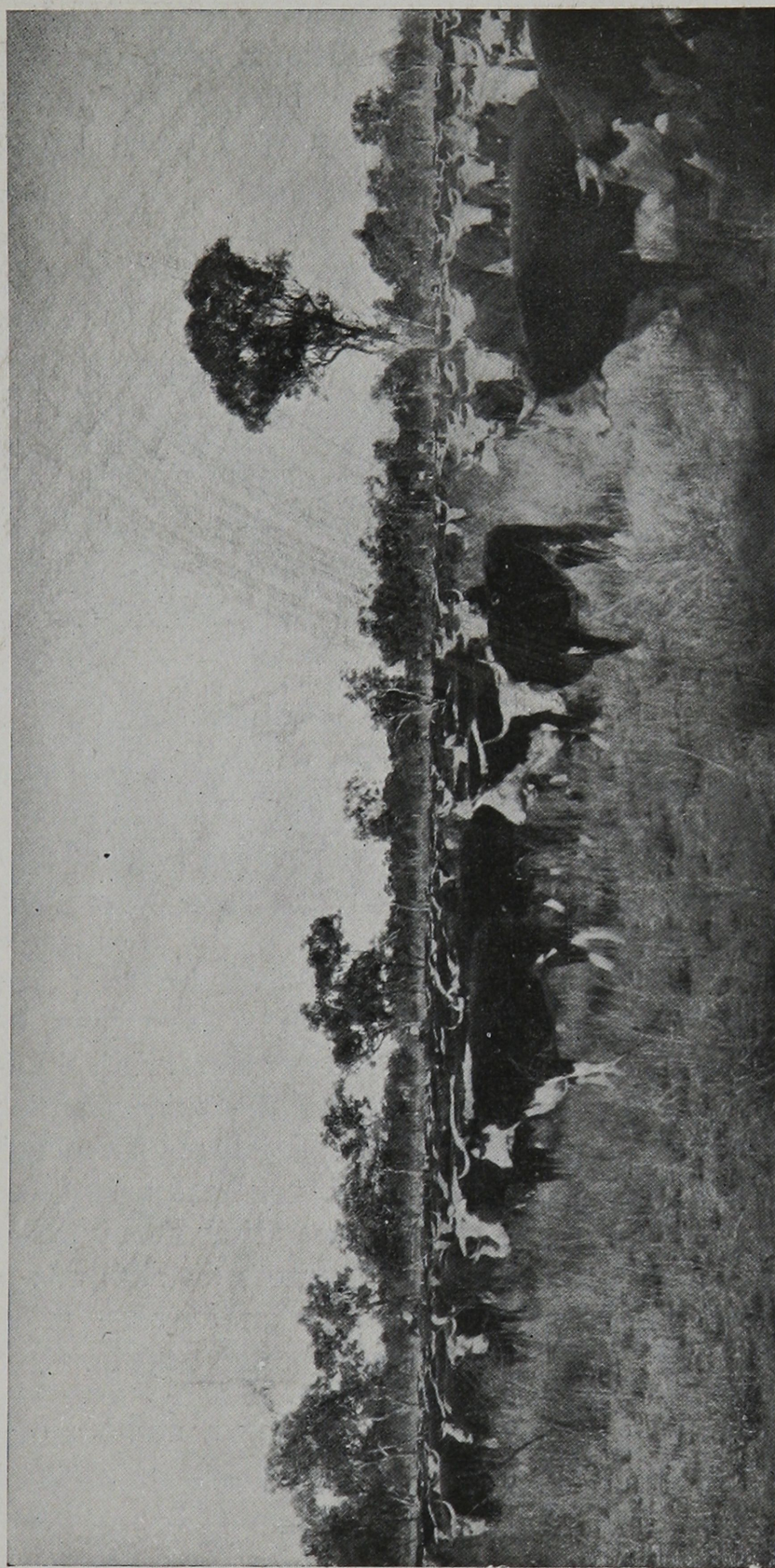


SCENE ON NOGOA RIVER, SPRINGSURE DISTRICT, C.Q.

Mr. Sidney Kidman, the Australian cattle king, recently brought a large mob of fats from the interior of Australia into South Australia, the distance covered being 2,000 miles. For a draft of 1,000 prime bullocks



CATTLE IN THE GLADSTONE DISTRICT, C.Q.



MOB OF HEREFORDS LAMMERMOOR STATION, N.Q.

Mr. Kidman obtained the sensational price of £15 5s. per head. These cattle were bred in Queensland, fattened on Cooper's Creek, and then taken by road and rail to Adelaide and Melbourne.



SCENE ON BURLEIGH STATION, N.Q.

In the Enoggera (Brisbane) Saleyards the average prices realised for fat cattle during the year were as follows :—Bullocks, 19s. to 22s. per 100 lb. ; odd lots, up to 24s. ; cows, 17s. to 20s. ; odd lots, 22s. Dressed weights : Bullocks, from 600 to 700 lb. (average, 680 lb.) ; show bullocks, from 1,000 to 1,400 lb. ; cows, from 450 to 600 lb. (average, 520 lb.) ; show cows, from 700 to 1,000 lb. A mob of fats from Barambah Station, in the Burnett district, brought the undermentioned prices in the Enoggera (Brisbane) Saleyards a short time ago :—935 bullocks, £7 16s. 4d. per head ; 940 cows, £5 18s. 10d. A pen of thirty-three prime heavy bullocks from Ivanhoe Station, in the Burnett district, was sold in the Enoggera yards recently at an average price of £8 10s. 9d. ; many of the beasts brought £9 7s. 6d.

Appended are the prices paid by a number of the meatworks in the State during the past season :—Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company, Ltd., Pinkenba

(Brisbane) and Ross River (Townsville, N.Q.)—bullocks, from 20s. to 21s. per 100 lb. ; average, 18s. Birt and Co., Buruda (Brisbane)—bullocks, £7 per head. Central Queensland Meat Export Company, Ltd., Lake's Creek (Rockhampton, C.Q.)—bullocks, £7 ; cows, £4 15s. John Cooke and Co., Redbank (near Brisbane)—bullocks, from 18s. to 21s. per 100 lbs. ; cows, 14s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. Torrens Creek Meat Export Company, on the Great Northern Railway Line—cows (average), 13s. per 100 lbs. Baynes Bros., Queensport (Brisbane)—bullocks (average), £6 15s.



SCENE ON A SOUTH QUEENSLAND STATION

STOCK

DEALING.

Dealing in stock is one of the most lucrative occupations connected with the beef-cattle industry. There are, however, two classes of men who engage in this form of business—one who is a “jobber” in small lots of cattle at the various saleyards, and the other who speculates in the buying and selling of cattle by the thousand. During the winter months many of the former travel through the farming districts and buy up all the dairymen's “poddies,” as the 6 to 12 months old calves are designated, and, after securing good-sized mobs in

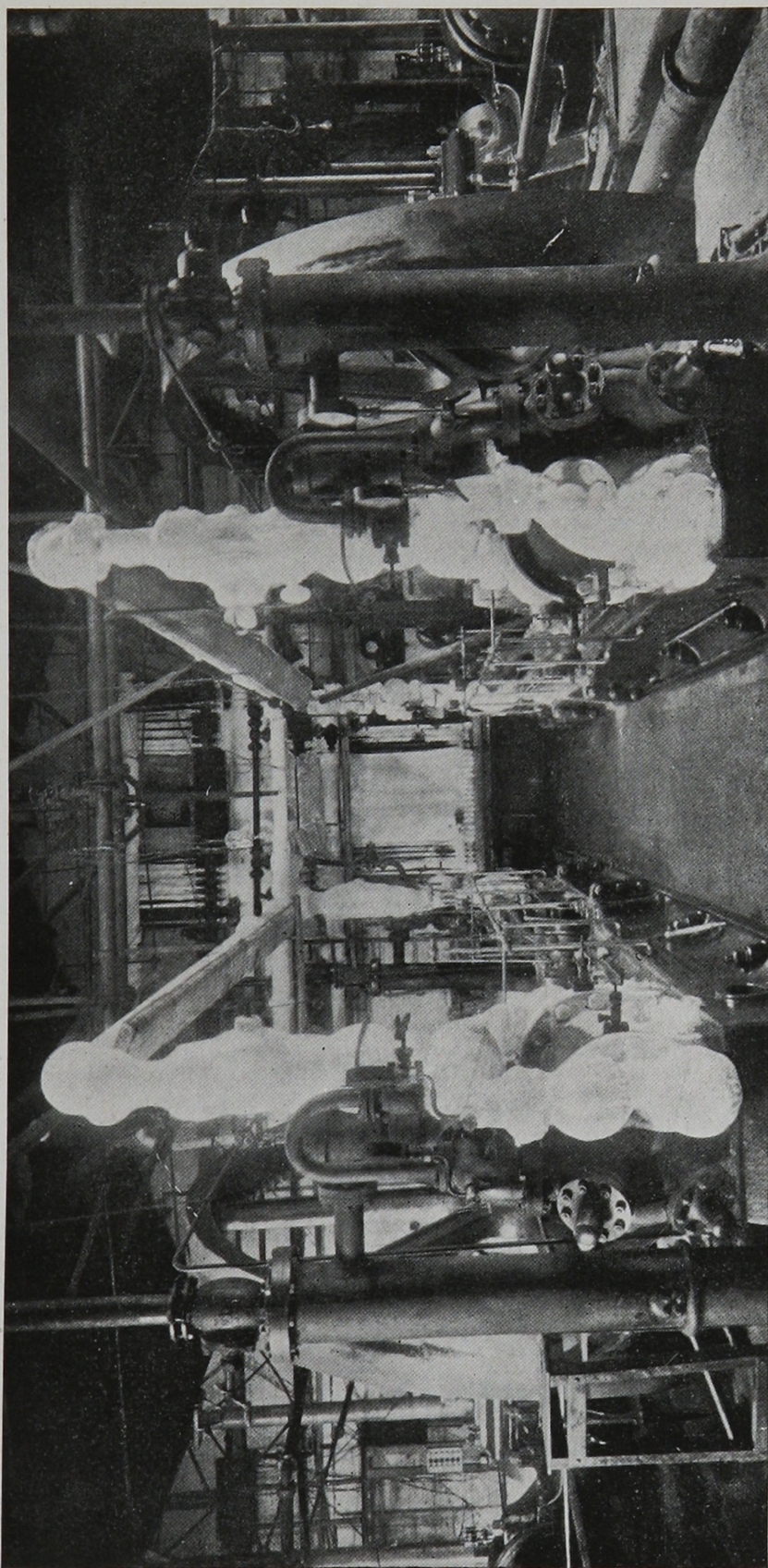
twos and threes, sell them in one lot to station-owners in the spring. Ordinarily, there is much activity during the spring for this class of cattle-dealing. On an average, the small cattle-jobber makes from £200 to £300 a year, and with the expansion of the industry his field of operations increases accordingly.

It is not possible for everybody to take up this form of occupation, as the success of the whole business demands the exercise of much caution and foresight, backed up with a good knowledge of cattle generally, by the individuals engaged therein. Many "jobbers," from time to time, come to grief financially because of their inexperience or recklessness. As a cattle dealer



PUREBRED SHORTHORN BULL AND PROGENY

on a large scale, Mr. Sidney Kidman, the cattle king of Australia, stands very much in the foreground to-day. This gentleman, who is an undisputed cattle expert, began in a very small way, but, by sheer pluck, perseverance, and determination, he gradually extended his operations until to-day he is one of the largest dealers in the world. At the present time he is the largest station-owner in the Commonwealth, if not in the world. He has stations in every portion of the Commonwealth of Australia, and he can muster his herds by the hundred



FREEZING PLANT, ROSS RIVER MEATWORKS, N.Q.

thousand. Among other stations in Queensland belonging to the cattle king are the following :—Durham Downs, Norley, Thargomindah, Tilboroo, Eulo, Bulloo Downs, and Tickalara (Thargomindah district, S.W.Q.) ; Diamantina Lakes South and Diamantina Lakes, Winton (N.W.Q.) ; Carcory, Dubbo Downs, Monkira, Sandringham, and Kaliduwarry (Bedourie, S.W.Q.) ; Rochdale and Goodwood (Boulia, C.W.Q.) ; Wolga, Urandangi (N.W.Q.) ; Annandale and The Bluff (Birdsville, S.W.Q.). It is claimed that Mr. Kidman has 10,000 fats ready for market, and that he holds 80 per cent. of the supplies for the South Australian markets.

BEEF

BREEDS.

The various beef breeds of cattle represented in Queensland to-day are Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, and a small number of Aberdeen-Angus Black Polled and Norfolk Red Polled. The Shorthorns outnumber all the other breeds to a very marked extent, fully 80 per cent. of the cattle of the State being of this breed, while crosses of the breed on Herefords account for about another 10 per cent. The crossing of the different breeds is not generally adopted, the tendency of cattle-owners being to keep each strain pure.

SHORTHORNS.

The first and one of the greatest improvers of the Shorthorn breed in Queensland was the late Mr. David C. McConnel, of Cressbrook, in the Brisbane Valley district (S.Q.). He introduced, from time to time, Shorthorn blood from the best herds in Great Britain. Ultimately, however, he disposed of the herd, and his son (Mr. J. H. McConnel) went in for the breeding of Herefords. To-day only this strain of beef cattle are bred at Cressbrook, where Messrs. J. H. McConnel and Son have a high-class stud.

One of the principal purebred Shorthorn herds in the State, and at one time one of the largest pedigree herds in Australia, was that of Glengallan, near Warwick (Darling Downs). With the cutting up of this estate for close settlement, the proprietor of this station removed his stud to Ashgrove, near Inglewood (Darling Downs). The Glengallan herd was first established by the late Mr. John Deuchar, who imported a number of splendid specimens from Booth (of Warlabby) and Bates' (of Kirklevington) famous English and Scotch herds of Shorthorns. Subsequently Mr. W. B. Slade assumed control of the station, and for about thirty-five years he has successfully bred purebred Shorthorns.



PUREBRED SHORTHORN HEIFERS

Warroo (Darling Downs), formerly the property of Brackers Estates, Ltd., but which now belongs to the Warroo Pastoral Company, is and has been for many years, a large breeder of purebred Shorthorn stock. Among other prominent breeders are :—Messrs. H. Brookes, Albany Stud Farm, Dalveen (Darling Downs); C. E. McDougall, of Lyndhurst, Warwick (Darling Downs); J. R. Lomax, Yandilla, Pittsworth, near Toowoomba (Darling Downs); C. J. Booker, Woolooga, Kilkivan Junction (Wide Bay District, S.Q.); McNab and Sutherland, Kianga (Banana, C.Q.); Archer Bros., Torsdale, Dawson River (C.Q.); Trustees in the estate of the

late T. de Murray-Prior, Maroon (Ipswich, S.Q.) ; Fairbairn and Co., Peak Downs (C.Q.) ; Stuart Bros. and McCaughey, Rockwood (Tangorin, N.Q.) ; John Collins and Sons, Logan (S.Q.) and Westgrove (C.Q.) ; E. T. Homer, Barfield and Belmont (C.Q.) ; Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company, Ltd., Carpentaria Downs and Homebush (Gulf, N.Q.) ; W. H. Mackay, Lawn Hills and Punjaub (Gulf, N.Q.) ; de B. Persse and Son, Hawkwood (Burnett District) ; Cleve and Knight, South Comongin (Adavale district, S.W.Q.) ; Macansh Estates Ltd., Albilbah (Isisford District, C.Q.).



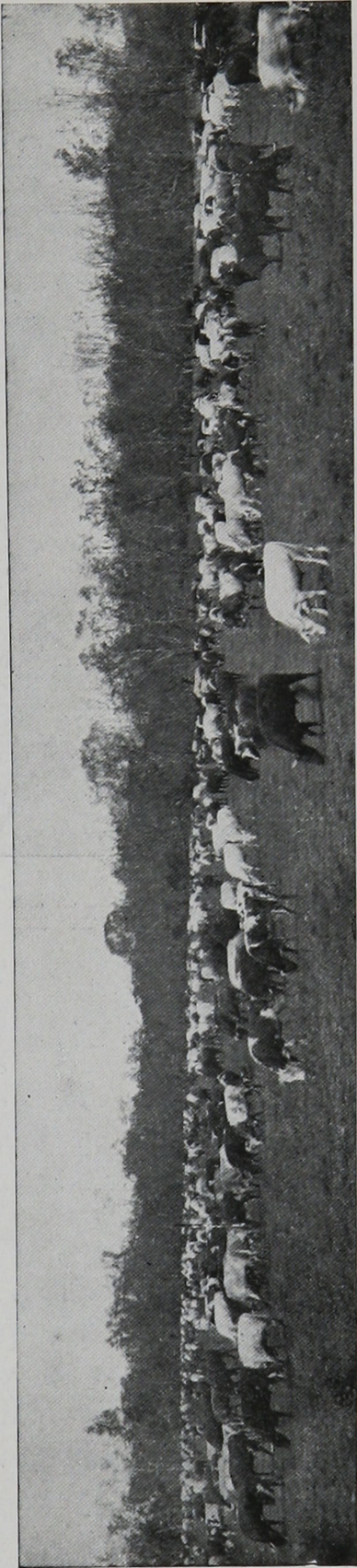
STUD SHORTHORNS ON WARROO (DARLING DOWNS, S.Q.)

The Shorthorn has a decided advantage over all other beef breeds, inasmuch as it enjoys two branches—the milking and beef strains.

The type of Shorthorn which finds favour in Australia is different to that in evidence in Great Britain. The old Bates strain of about thirty years ago is the kind most liked on this continent. This stamp of beast is much larger in the frame, but it is not nearly so compact, thick-fleshed, or well-filled behind the shoulders as the



CHAMPION HEREFORDS, CRESSBROOK, S.Q.



FATS ON THE ROAD TO THE LAKE'S CREEK MEATWORKS, C.Q.

prevailing and most favourite type in Europe and America known as the Scotch strain. Australian breeders, however, recognise that abundance of flesh is an indispensable advantage in regard to a good beef animal.

The average dressed weights of Shorthorns at from 4 to 4½ years old, vary from 700 to 750 lb., while 5 to 8 year olds weigh from 800 to 1,000 lb.; fat cows, 4 to 8 years old, 500 to 600 lb.; odd lots of fat cows, 650 to 700 lb. and up to 800 lb. for special lots.



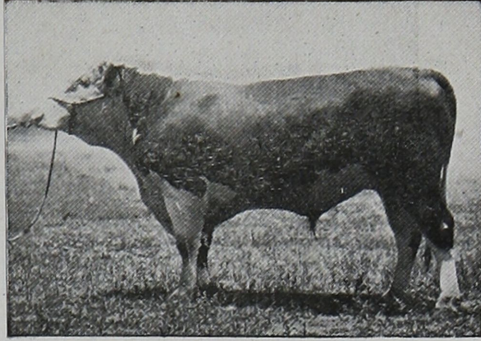
HEREFORDS ON BARAMBAH, N.C. LINE

HEREFORDS.

The Hereford herds in Queensland have, to a very marked degree, been graded up on Shorthorn stock, though in most cases this has been followed for such a long period by the use of purebred Hereford bulls that these cattle have now, for all practical purposes, been accepted as of pure strain.

Herefords are a hardy, healthy, frugal type of cattle, and are about the quickest recoverers of any breed after a spell of adverse conditions. It is because of this fact that they are becoming more popular with breeders, and, as a consequence, their numbers show an appreciable increase every year. By many good judges Herefords are

considered to be more suited to the higher lands and the coast watershed, where the natural grasses are of a coarser description than that of the great cretaceous plains of the West, and where the Shorthorn, once popularly known as the Durham, has been found to be the most profitable breed.



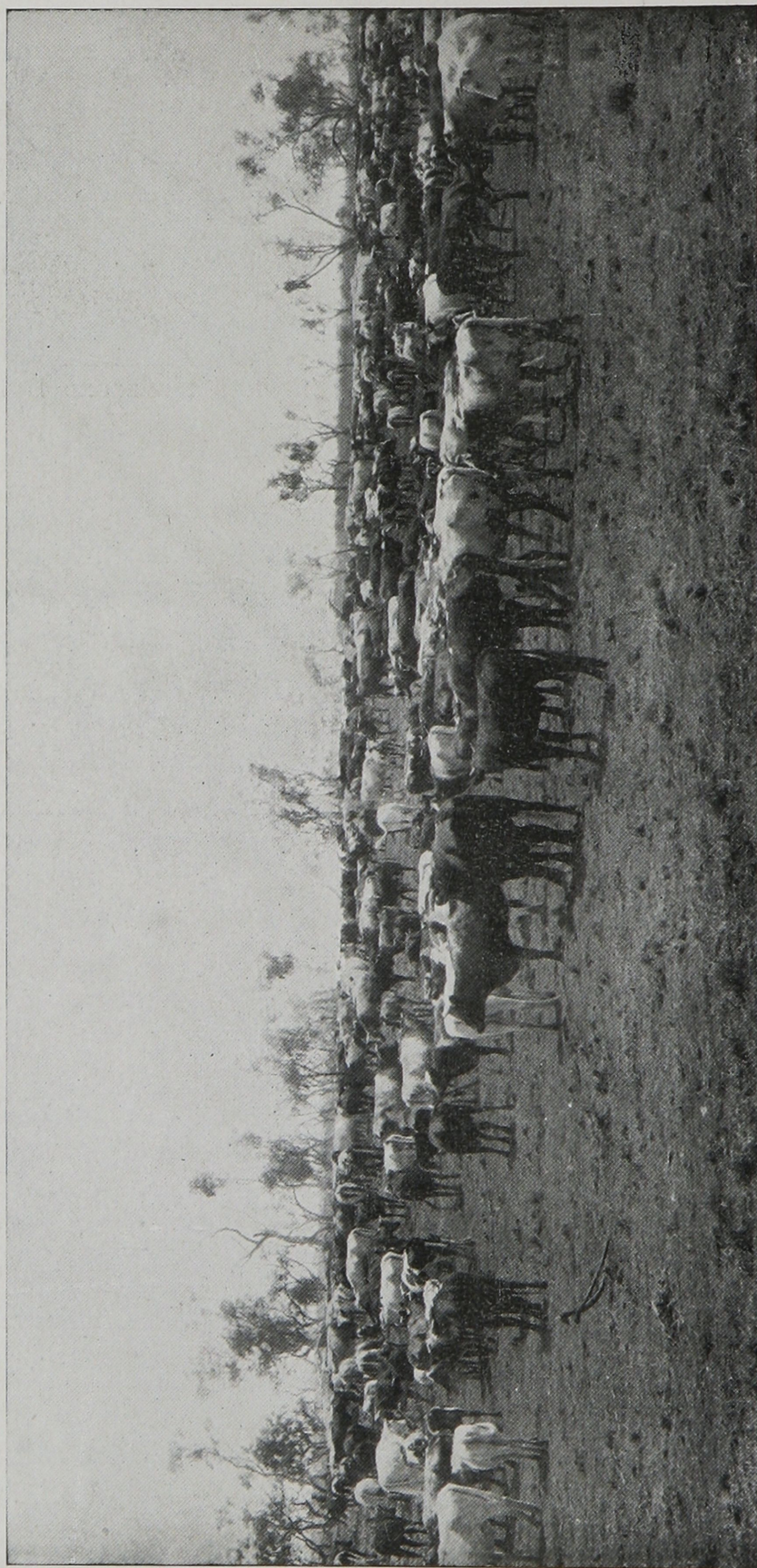
PUREBRED HEREFORD BULL

The chief breeders of Herefords in this State are :— Messrs. J. H. McConnel and Son, Cressbrook (Esk district, S.Q.) ; Mrs. E. Lumley Hill, Bellevue, Coominya (Brisbane Valley district, S.Q.) ; Archer Bros., Torsdale (Dawson River, C.Q.) ; J. F. Turner, Sebastopol (Westwood, C.Q.) ; the executors of J. T. M. Bell, Coochin



GROUP OF PUREBRED HEREFORDS

Coochin (Boonah district, S.Q.) ; Moore Bros., Barambah (Burnett district, S.Q.) ; A. Geddes, Balmoral, near



NORTH QUEENSLAND CATTLE SCENE



TEAM OF DEVONS, WARROO (DARLING DOWNS, S.Q.)

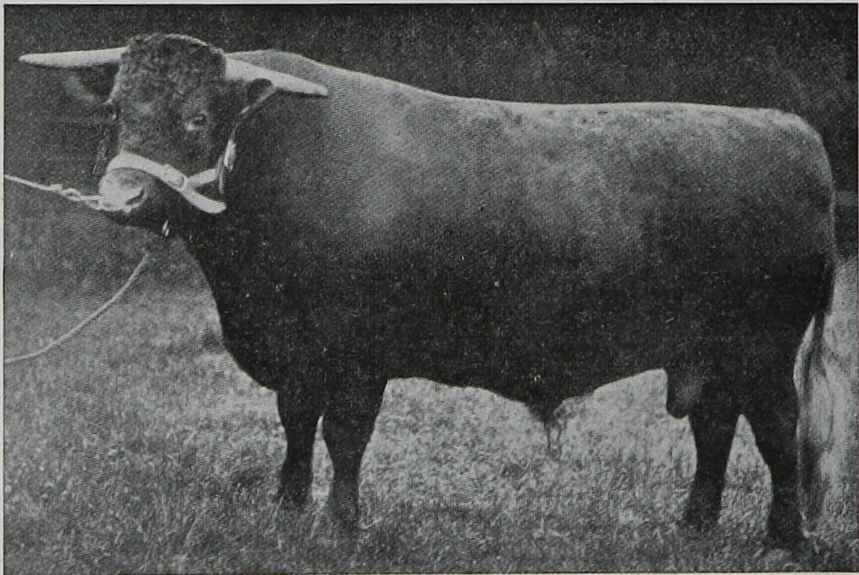
Rockhampton (C.Q.) ; Rodgers Estates, Torilla (St. Lawrence, C.Q.) ; C. J. C. Philp, Wyaralong (Fassifern district, S.Q.) ; Coldham and Allison, Lammermoor (Charters Towers district, N.Q.) ; H. Mackenzie, Tooolombah, St. Lawrence (C.Q.).

Among the most notable of the large Hereford herds, which have been graded up on Shorthorn stock, are those on Lammermoor, Lyndhurst (in the Cook district, N.Q.), and Barambah stations.

When dressed by the butcher, 4 to 4½ year old Herefords turn the scales at from 600 to 750 lb., and 4 to 8 year old fat cows at from 480 to 700 lb.

DEVONS. The neat, compact, and beefy Devon is, perhaps, one of the most active and hardy of all beef breeds, except those of the native cattle of the Highlands of Scotland and Wales, and it seems to have found a congenial habitat on the highlands of North Queensland. The small size of the Devon prevents it from becoming a favourite in a country where beef, whether good or bad, is all sold by the carcass at the same price per 100 lb. Drafts of this strain of cattle from several of the northern runs where they are bred, particularly from Bluff Downs, in the Charters Towers district, the property of Messrs. W. D. White and Sons, have been regarded in Great Britain as the best type of

beast for the Queensland meat export trade. In North Queensland there are many Devon herds, which have been graded from Shorthorn stock. These are a hardy, compact class, and are much in request for freezing purposes. Crossed with a Shorthorn, a 5 year old Devon bullock produces a carcass of from 700 to 750 lb. of prime meat. Devons are not only good station animals, but as workers the bullocks cannot be excelled, their hardy feet making them splendid travellers over all classes of country. Years ago Brackers Estates Ltd. had two Devon teams



TYPE OF PUREBRED DEVON BULL

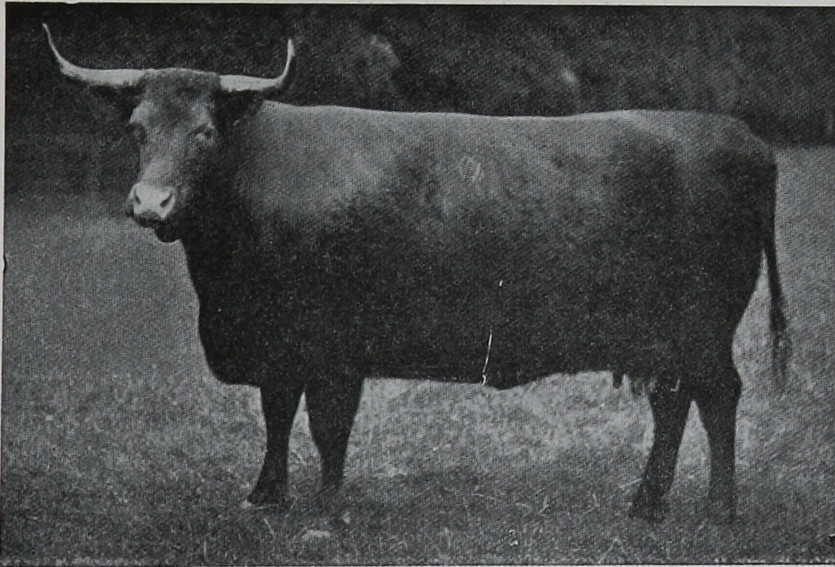
on Warroo station (Darling Downs), which were accustomed to travel to Stanthorpe—42 miles each way—during the wool season, in five days. First and second crosses yield good animals, but it is not advisable to persist in too much crossing, as deterioration in weight is caused thereby.

Messrs. W. D. White and Sons, Bluff Downs (Charters Towers district, N.Q.) are at present regarded as the largest breeders of Devons in the State. Mr. H. Brookes, Albany



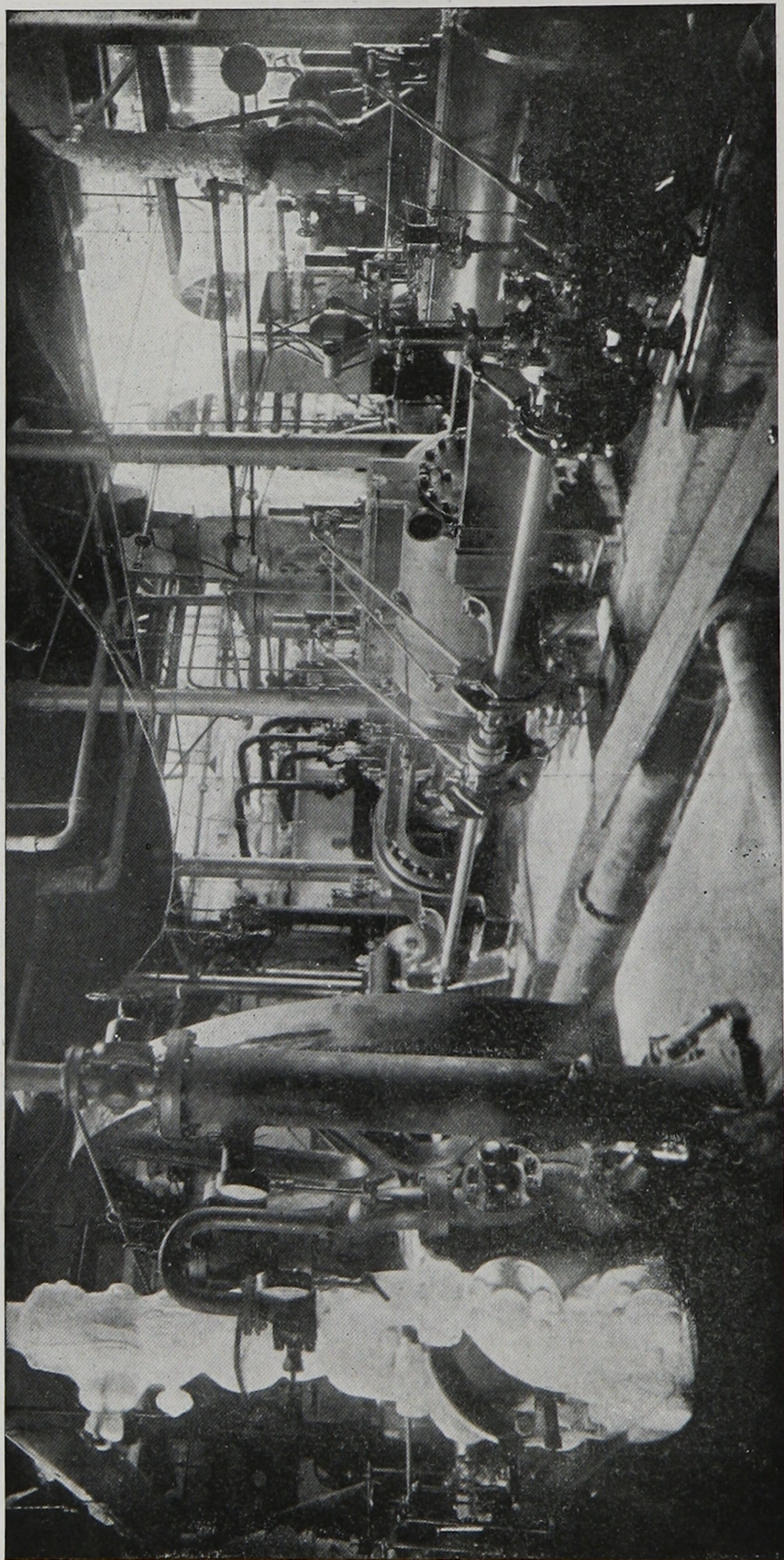
CATTLE FROM THE GULF COUNTRY

Stud Farm, Dalveen (Darling Downs, S.Q.) was also a breeder some years ago, but to-day he is devoting his attention to the raising of Shorthorns almost exclusively. Other breeders of Devons are :—Messrs. Irving Winter, Ambo, Muttaborra (C.Q.) ; J. and W. Luke, Ballandean, Stanthorpe (Darling Downs, S.Q.) ; P. F. McDonald, Yaamba, (Longreach district, C. Q.) ; the executors Yenda Estate Ltd., near Gayndah (Burnett district, S.Q.) ; Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company, Ltd., Carpentaria Downs (Burke district, N.Q.).



TYPE OF PUREBRED DEVON COW

On an average 4 to 5 year old Devons weigh, when dressed for market, 680 lb., though smaller lots of 4 to 6 year olds will yield 780 lb. of beef. Fat cows, from 4 to 8 year old, will go from 450 to 500 lb.

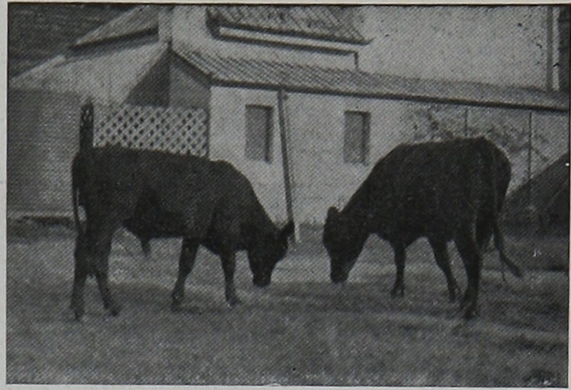


FREEZING PLANT AT ROSS RIVER MEATWORKS, N.Q.

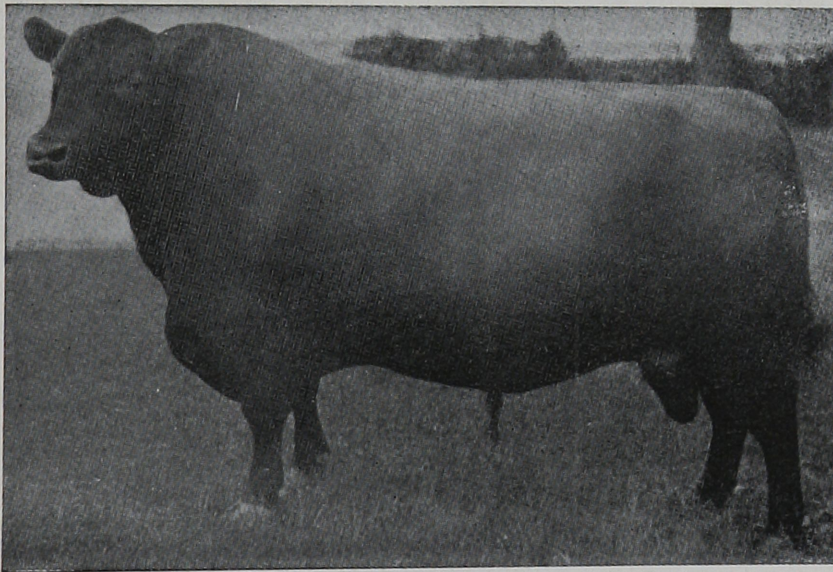
ABERDEEN- ANGUS.

Notwithstanding that Aberdeen-Angus Black Polled cattle are regarded as the best beef breeds in Great Britain, they did not find much favour when

first introduced into Queensland. This was attributable to a great extent to the decided objection cattlemen had then to their black colour. To-day, however, this antipathy is not so pronounced, and because of their



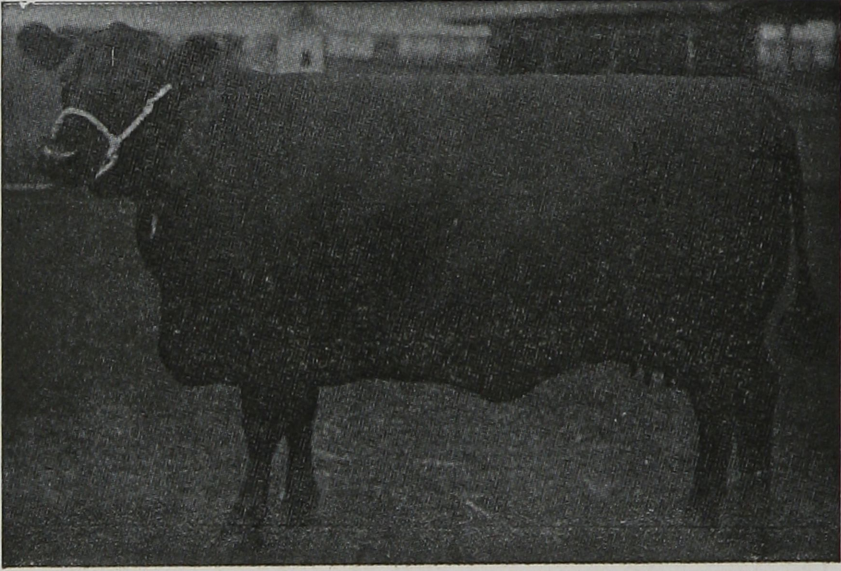
ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL AND HEIFER



TYPE OF PURBRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL

hardiness and beefiness they are becoming more popular every year. There is no gainsaying the fact that this breed is an exceptionally good beef producer and its cross on the Shorthorn, which is known to the trade as "blue-roads" or "blue-greens," is much preferred

by butchers in Great Britain to any other strain. It is stated on reliable authority that Aberdeen-Angus bullocks at 3 years old will have the greater part of

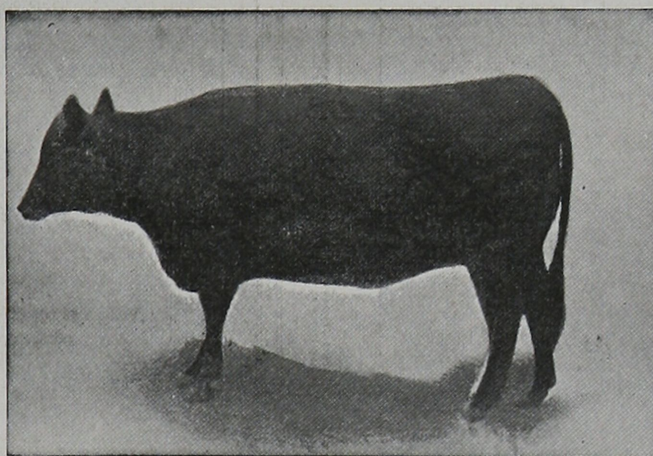


TYPE OF PUREBRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS COW

their development on the roasts and rumps, and will furnish, when dressed by the butcher, a carcass of from 700 to 750 lb. of excellent marbled beef of the best grain and succulence. They are particularly thickly fleshed on the ribs and over the heart.

The first Aberdeen-Angus cattle were imported into the State by the late Mr. Dalrymple, after whom Dalrymple Creek, at Allora (Darling Downs), was named. Subsequent to his death these were removed to Canning Downs, near Warwick (Darling Downs), and later the Black Polls were taken across to Coochin Coochin, in the Boonah district (S.Q.). At this stage they got mixed up with the ordinary stock, and it was found necessary to cull them out, as there was a decided objection to their colour. In the sixties the late Mr. Richard Dines had a number of good imported pedigreed bulls and cows

at Merriwa, near Goondiwindi (S.Q.). The late Mr. W. Hogarth, Balgownie (Darling Downs), in the early seventies, also imported several purebred bulls and cows from Aberdeen (Scotland) and New Zealand, including the famous bull, Blackleg, which was bred by Mr. McCombie. In 1885 he purchased the whole of the Merriwa herd of Black Polls after the death of Mr. George Dines.

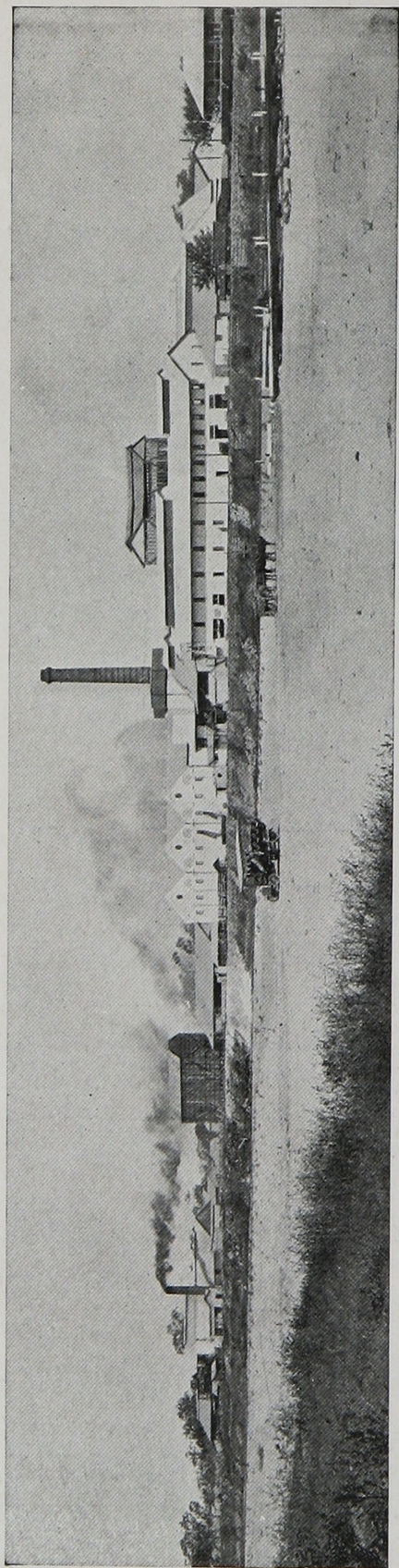


ABERDEEN-ANGUS COW

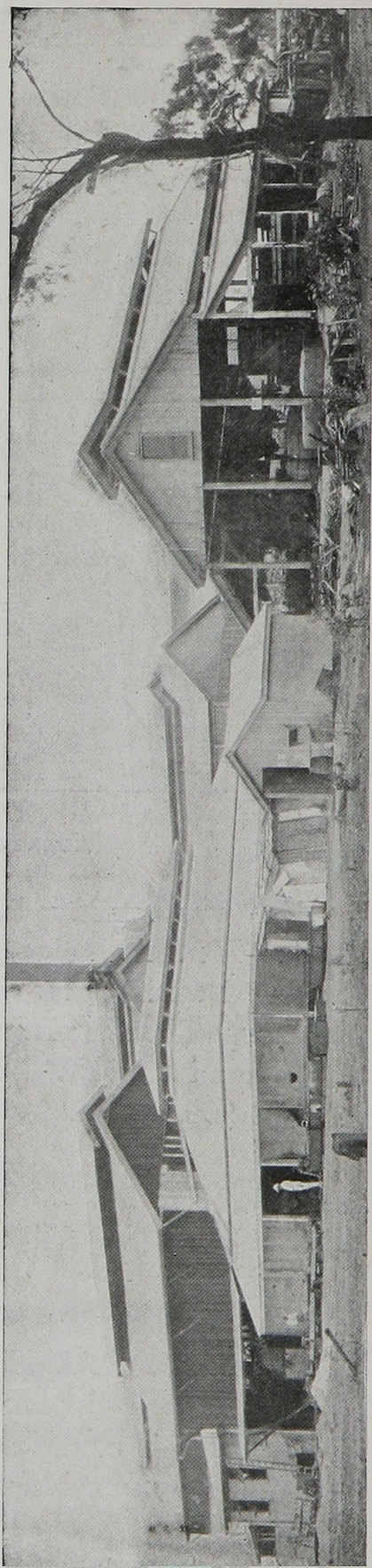
The present-day breeders of Aberdeen-Angus include :—Mrs. A. Hogarth, Balgownie, near Pittsworth (Darling Downs) ; Messrs. C. F. White, Pikedale, near Stanthorpe (Darling Downs) ; Donald Gunn, Boolarwell, near Goondiwindi (S.Q.) ; Caswell Estate, Tararran, near Gin Gin (Burnett district, S.Q.).

The average dressed weight of 4 year old Black Polls is from 700 to 750 lb. ; fat cows, 4 to 5 year old, from 550 to 600 lb.

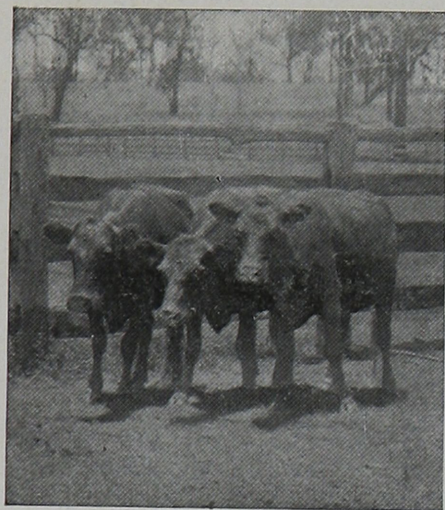
RED POLLS. The Norfolk Red Polled cattle, like the Aberdeen-Angus Black Polls, are not by any means numerous in Queensland, though there is a tendency now among many cattlemen to go in more extensively for their breeding. The primary



QUEENSLAND MEAT EXPORT AND AGENCY CO.'S ROSS RIVER MEATWORKS, NEAR TOWNSVILLE, N.Q.



BERGL AUSTRALIA MEATWORKS, MERINDA, BOWEN, N.Q.



STUD RED POLLED COWS

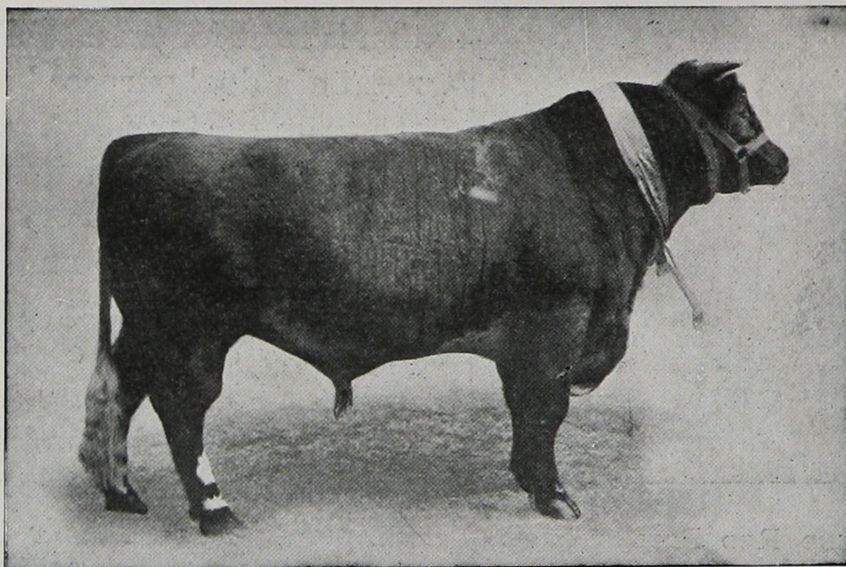
object for their introduction is more for the establishment of a dual purpose breed than for the production of beef. The chief characteristics of the Red Polls are their hardy nature and the possibility of raising them profitably on poor country, while on good pastures they do, as a natural corollary, even better. Their nervous temperament and their tendency to become wild when

allowed to run on large areas are two reasons assigned by cattlemen generally for their disinclination to engage in extensive breeding. They are more suitable for farmers and selectors, who, consequent upon their having small areas of country, are better able to keep them quiet through frequent handling. Butchers have a great liking

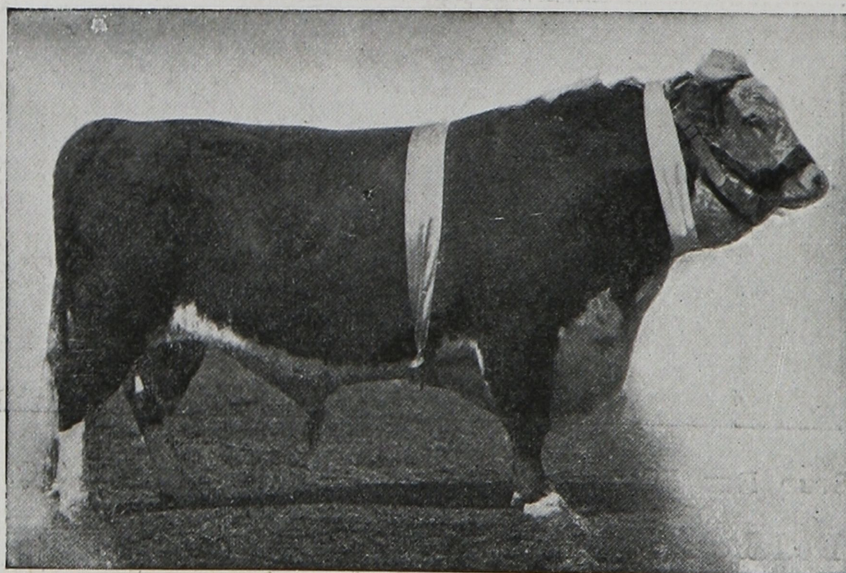


STUD RED POLLED COWS WITH CALVES, VIEWFIELD, S.Q.

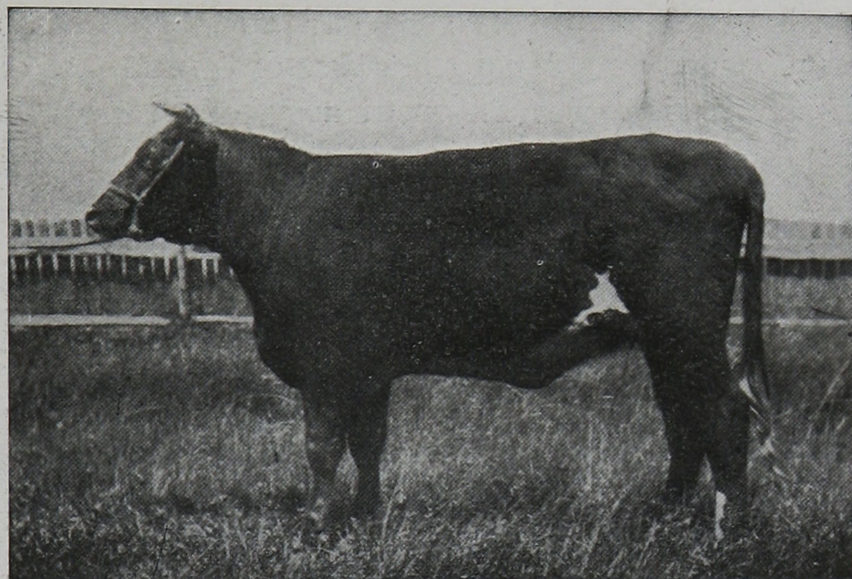
for Red Polls for two reasons—(1) because they usually arrive in good condition after a long journey by rail, and (2) because of the superior quality of the beef and its exceptional juicy nature.



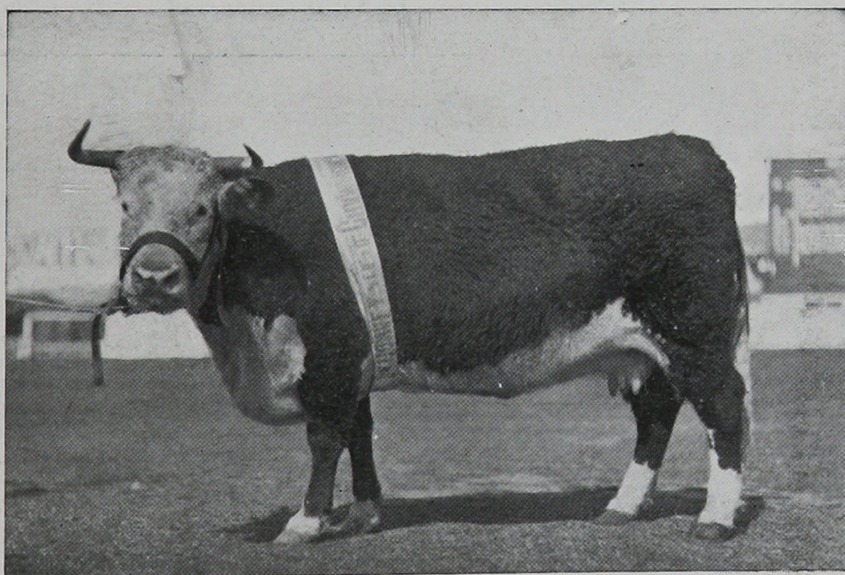
PUREBRED SHORTHORN BULL



CHAMPION HEREFORD BULL

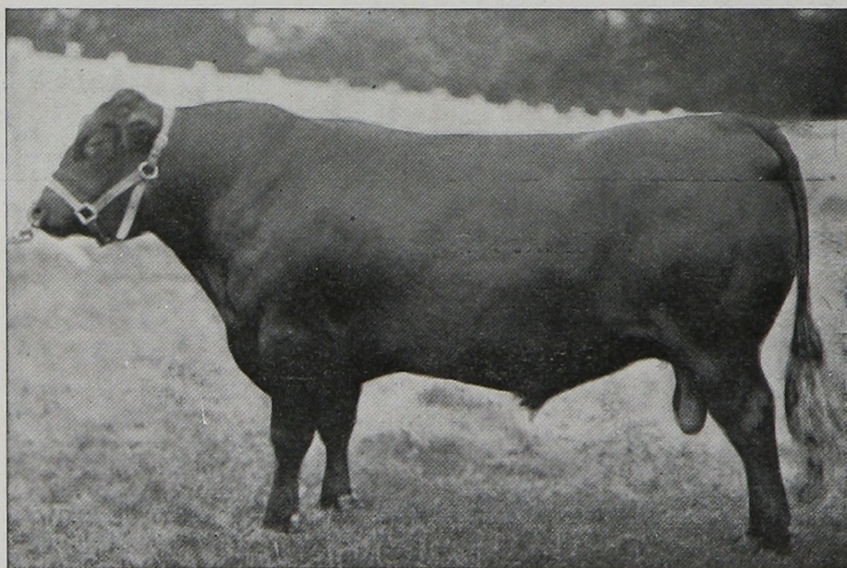


PUREBRED SHORTHORN HEIFER



CHAMPION HEREFORD COW

Many of the existing herds of purebred Red Polls have been introduced into Queensland from New South Wales. One of the largest breeders of this class of cattle in Australia is Major Philip Charley, of Belmont Park, near Richmond, New South Wales, and at the recent Brisbane Show this gentleman was a large exhibitor. Many pens of Major Charley's purebred stock were sold during Show week, being purchased by several well-known Queensland breeders.



STUD RED POLLED BULL

The most prominent raisers of Red Polls in Queensland are :—Messrs. Watson Bros., Viewfield (Brisbane Valley Line, S.Q.) ; J. Tyson Doneley, Devon Park, Oakey, near Toowoomba (Darling Downs) ; Marshlands Pastoral Company, Marshlands, near Kilkivan (Wide Bay district, S.Q.) ; McLaughlin, Ltd., Mexico, near Jericho (C.Q.) ; Archer Bros., Torsdale, Dawson River (C.Q.)

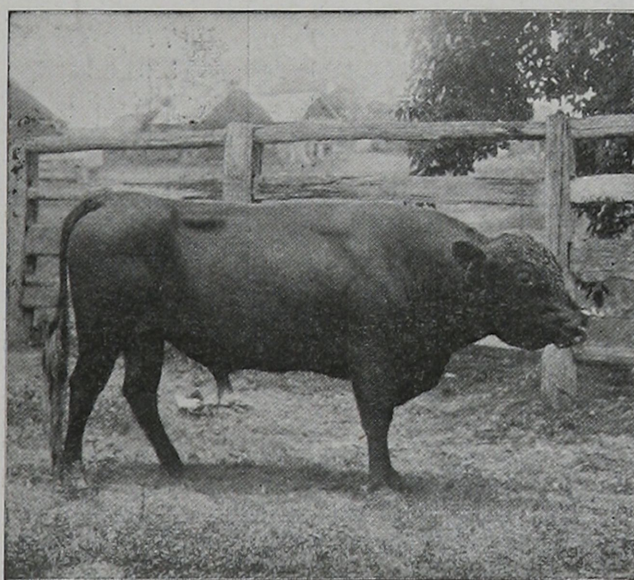
Average dressed weights :—Bullocks, 4 to 5 year old, 600 to 750 lb. ; fat cows, 4 to 8 year old, 450 to 600 lb.

STATE'S BEEF CATTLE.

The appended return will show how the Beef Cattle Industry has advanced during the past ten years :—

Year.	Cattle.
1902	*2,543,471
1903	*2,481,717
1904	*2,722,340
1905	*2,963,695
1906	*3,413,919
1907	*3,892,232
1908	4,017,319
1909	4,377,943
1910	4,766,255
1911	4,716,106

*In consequence of no records having been kept by the State Government Statistician during these years of the relative numbers of Beef and Dairy Cattle, it is not possible to state in the above return what proportion of the total herds for the years in question were of the Beef breed. Nearly 90 per cent. of the total cattle in Queensland, however, can safely be said to have been of the Beef type.



STUD RED POLLED BULL, VIEWFIELD, S.Q.

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the cattle amongst owners for the past ten years :—

Year.	Number of Owners.	Number of Cattle.	Average Size of Herd.
1902 ..	24,399	2,543,471	104
1903 ..	23,610	2,481,717	105
1904 ..	24,615	2,722,340	111
1905 ..	25,693	2,963,695	115
1906 ..	27,309	3,413,919	125
1907 ..	28,537	3,892,232	136
1908 ..	30,025	4,321,600	144
1909 ..	32,230	4,711,782	146
1910 ..	33,955	5,131,699	151
1911 ..	34,850	5,073,201	146

NOTE.—Owing to the reasons stated in regard to the preceding return, it is not possible to show the owners of Beef and Dairy cattle separately in this book.

The undermentioned table shows the distribution of the cattle throughout the State :—

District.	Area in Acres.	Cattle.	Acres per Head of Cattle.
Burke ..	65,383,040	773,369	85
Burnett ..	7,972,480	325,833	24
Cook ..	63,601,920	331,156	192
Darling Downs ..	16,249,600	411,795	39
Gregory North ..	54,266,240	209,204	259
Gregory South ..	31,617,920	147,287	215
Leichhardt ..	30,946,560	591,562	52
Maranoa ..	25,110,400	327,524	77
Mitchell ..	35,431,680	121,276	292
Moreton ..	5,649,920	427,807	13
North Kennedy ..	21,832,960	466,017	47
Port Curtis ..	8,994,560	325,099	28
South Kennedy ..	19,528,960	192,940	101
Warrego ..	37,333,760	179,772	208
Wide Bay ..	5,200,000	242,560	21
Whole State ..	429,120,000	5,073,201	85

NOTE.—In connection with this table it is impossible, for the reasons already stated in this book, to separate the Beef and Dairy breeds of cattle.



STUD SHORTHORN COW AND PROGENY

It is as well to state here that the cattle have not undisputed possession of the huge territory of Queensland. Sheep (which in 1911 numbered 20,740,981) and horses (618,954) also graze over a very large area of the country in the abovementioned districts.

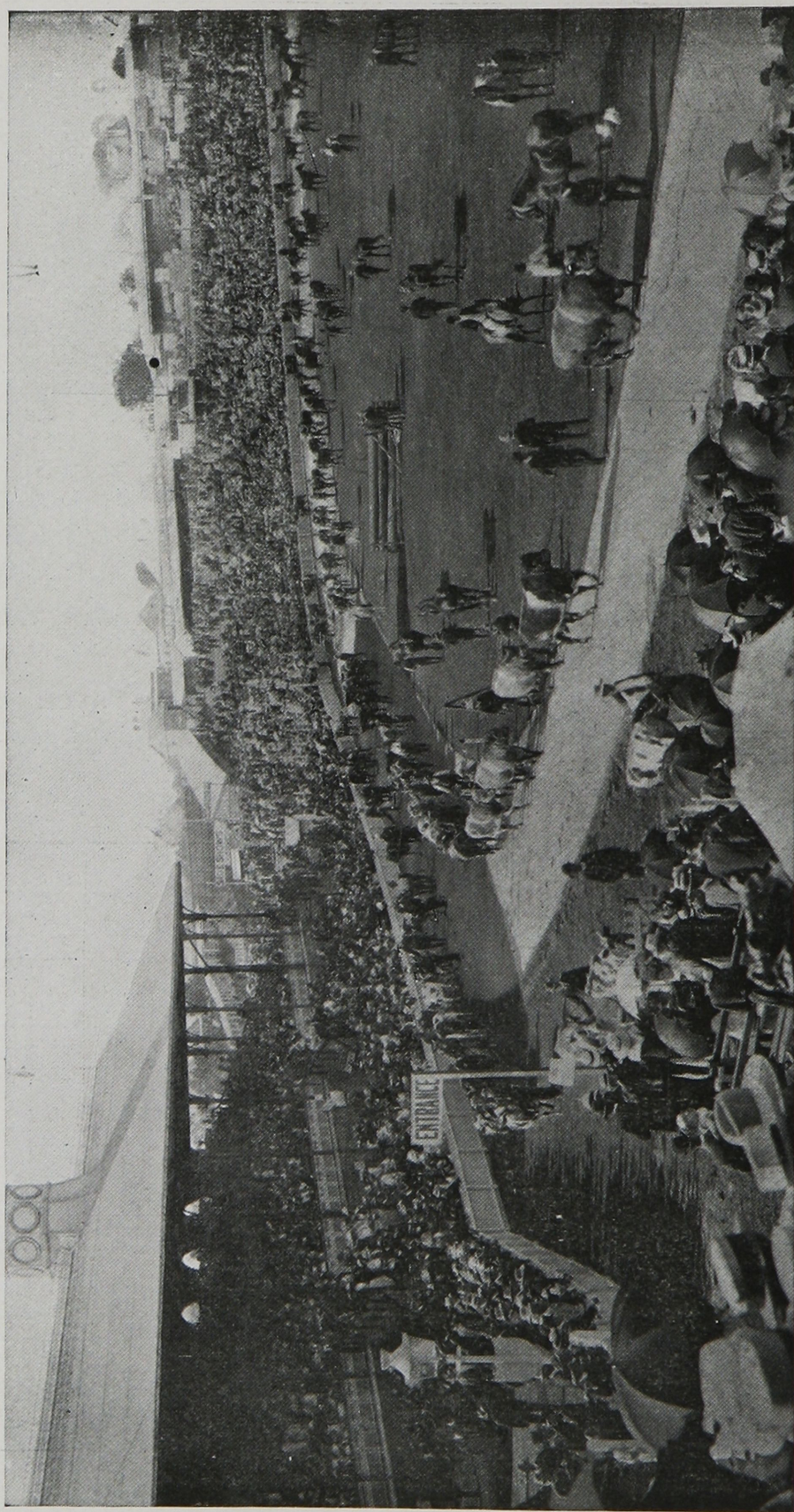
RAINFALL.

The following are the average annual rainfalls at various Queensland stations :—

100 points equals 1 inch.

Station.	Average	No. of Years' Record.	Station.	Average	No. of Years' Record.
Brisbane ..	4808	51	Clermont ..	2627	21
Toowoomba ..	3823	21	Barcaldine ..	2005	21
Warwick ..	2950	21	Aramac ..	1772	21
Stanthorpe ..	3146	21	Longreach ..	1694	18
Dalby ..	2839	20	Winton ..	1479	21
Chinchilla ..	2765	21	Mackay ..	6669	24
Roma ..	2557	20	Bowen ..	4050	23
Charleville ..	2018	20	Ayr ..	4311	24
Cunnamulla ..	1384	21	Townsville ..	5062	22
St. George ..	2161	20	Charters Towers	2642	23
Goondiwindi ..	2550	24	Hughenden ..	1923	21
Yandina ..	6761	17	Richmond ..	1672	20
Gympie ..	4773	24	Cloncurry ..	1937	20
Nanango ..	3333	24	Innisfail ..	14778	24
Taroom ..	2724	21	Cairns ..	8757	24
Maryborough ..	4617	24	Port Douglas	7713	24
Bundaberg ..	4592	24	Cooktown ..	6589	24
Gladstone ..	4400	24	Thursday		
Rockhampton	4092	24	Island ..	6800	22
Emerald ..	2728	21	Normanton ..	3814	20
Springsure ..	2684	20	Georgetown ..	3148	24

For rainfalls in other portions of the State, see map facing page 96.



CATTLE PARADE AT THE BRISBANE SHOW



CATTLE ON THE ROAD

**INTRODUCTION
OF STOCK.**

From time to time the different breeds of cattle in Queensland are being improved by the introduction of new blood. The most recent importations of purebred stock from the Southern States of the Com-



STUD SHORTHORNS ON WARROO (DARLING DOWNS, S Q.)

monwealth include:—Six Shorthorns and two Herefords, all of which are youngsters. One of the Shorthorns—



CATTLE ON STEWART RIVER, TAABINGA, NEAR KINGAROY,
N. C. LINE

a young bull—was purchased by Mr. C. E. McDougall, of Lyndhurst, near Warwick (Darling Downs) for 300 guineas from Mr. A. J. Webbe, of Lindenow, Victoria; and the remaining five were secured by Mr. E. Jowett for Barcoorah (Aramac District, C.Q.) and Bunda Bunda (Richmond, N.Q.); three of the last-named are from the famous South Australian stud of the Angas Trustees, while the other two were bred by Sir Rupert Clarke and Mr. E. A. Porter (Victoria), respectively. The two young Herefords—a heifer and a bull—were obtained from the herd of the Angas Trustees by Mrs. E. Lumley Hill, Bellevue (Brisbane Valley Line), and Mr. J. P. Lawless, Windera, near Kilkivan (North Coast Line). The breeding of the new importations is decidedly aristocratic, both as regards their sires and dams.

At the last Brisbane Show a number of young stud Shorthorn bulls from Victoria and South Australia were exhibited, and afterwards sold to Queensland cattle-breeders at satisfactory prices. The animals were bred by the Angas Trustees, of Point Stuart, South Australia, and Messrs. John and William Dugdale, of Victoria, respectively.

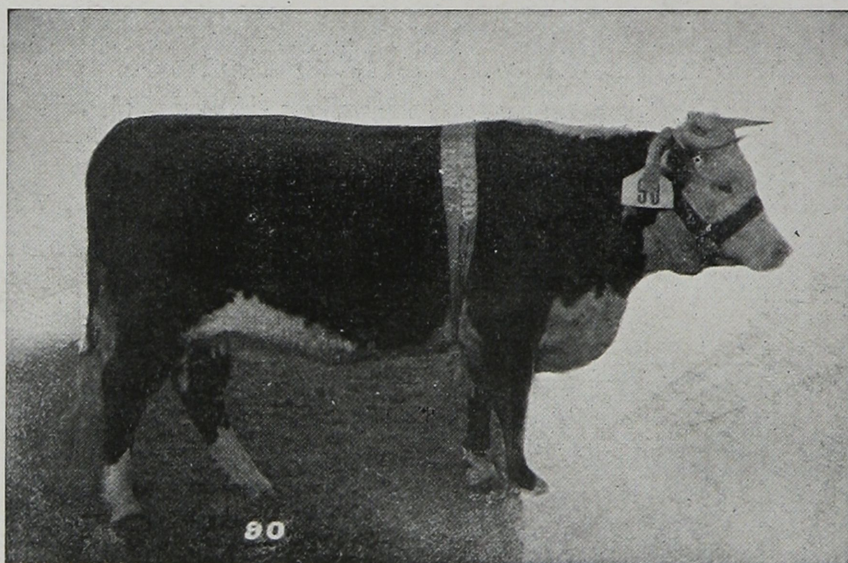
During his recent visit to Scotland the Hon. R. Philp purchased, on behalf of the Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company, Limited, two purebred Shorthorn bulls from the famous herd of Mr. William Duthie, of Collynie, near Aberdeen. Both animals have been procured for the company's Carpentaria Downs Station, in the Burke district, North Queensland. Count Mayflower is a red bull, and is by Count Florian out of Mayflower VI., while Brian the Bold is a dark roan by Brian Boru out of Meadow Queen X.



STUD HEREFORD COWS, CRESSBROOK, S.Q.

Messrs. J. H. McConnel and Son, of Cressbrook, also purchased in September last a purebred Hereford bull from the stud of the Angas Trustees, of South Australia, at a fancy price.

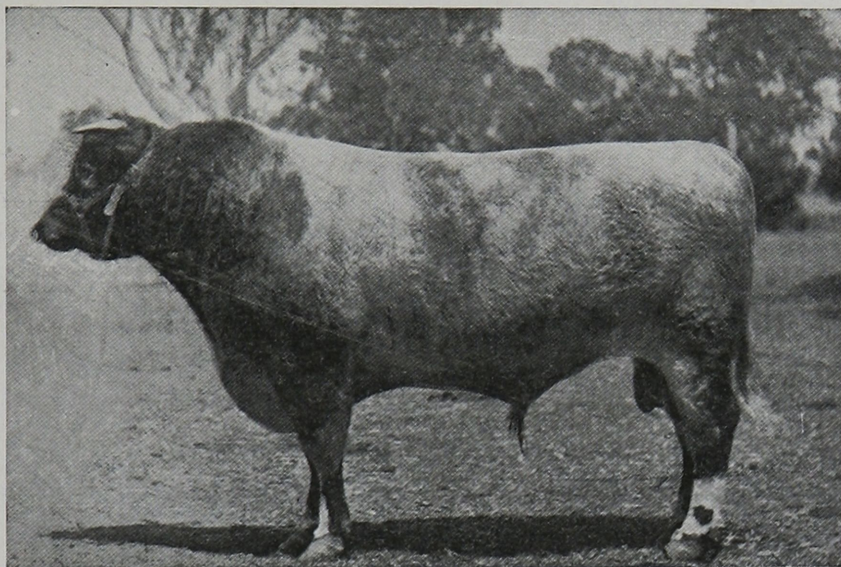
HISTORY OF Up to the 10th December, 1859, Queens-
INDUSTRY. land was portion of New South Wales ;
therefore this State did not become a
cattle-raising country on her own account
until 1860. At this period of her existence the herds aggre-
gated 432,890. Since then there has been an appreciable



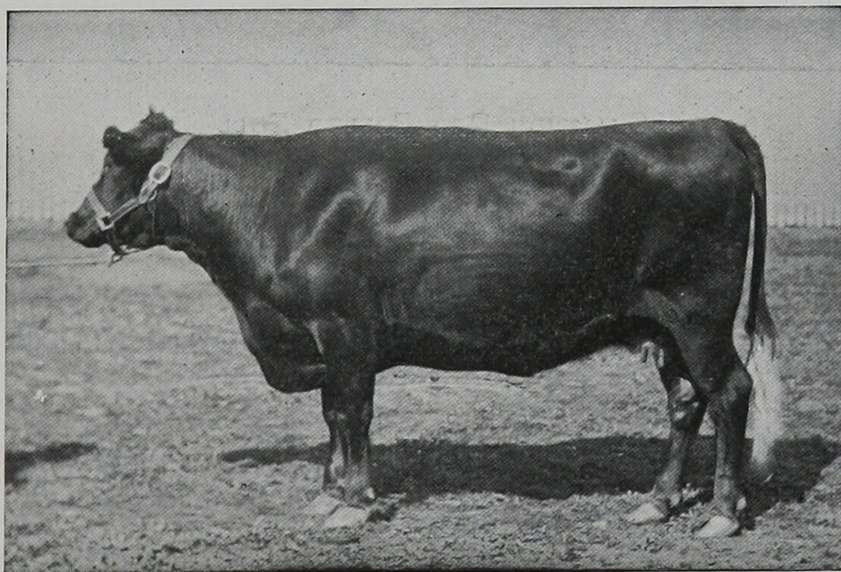
CHAMPION HEREFORD COW



CHAMPION HEREFORD BULL

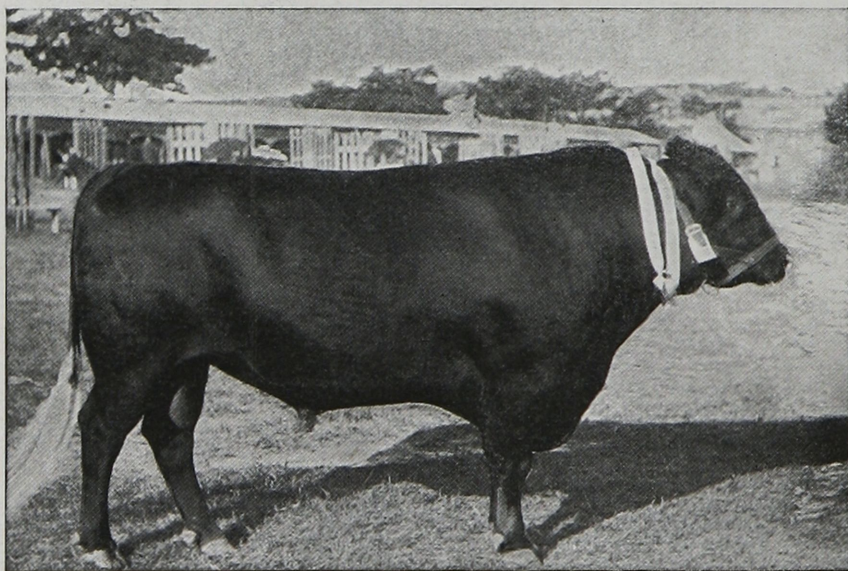


CHAMPION SHORTHORN, (DARLING DOWNS, S.Q.)



STUD RED POLLED COW

increase in cattle each year until 1894, when the herds reached the record proportions of 7,012,997 head. A gradual decrease then set in, and continued every year until 1902, when a disastrous drought was responsible for the reduction of the numbers of the cattle to 2,481,717. The drought broke in 1903, and the wonderful recuperative powers of the country were soon made manifest. The cattle increased in numbers as each year slipped by, with the result that for some years past the



CHAMPION RED POLLED BULL

industry has again been in a flourishing condition. As a matter of fact, it is on a more solid basis, despite that the herds aggregate only slightly over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, as compared with 6 and 7 millions of from fifteen to twenty-one years ago. The greatest number of beasts killed for export and home consumption in any one year was as under :—
1899, 640,898 ; 1898, 572,735 ; 1895, 510,262 ; 1900, 503,223 ; 1897, 498,583 ; 1896, 474,946 ; 1911, 444,264.

Cattle-raising has its ups and downs like any other industry subject to the vagaries of meteorological

conditions, but, ordinarily, it is one of the most profitable and surest for any experienced cattleman to invest his money in to-day in Queensland.

The following are the ruling cash prices for meat in Brisbane to-day :—Beef (sirloin), $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. ; rump steak, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; silverside, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. In London Queensland frozen beef is sold at the undermentioned cash prices :—Beef (sirloin), 10d. per lb. ; rump steak, 1s. ; silverside, 8d. Queensland compressed corn beef and boiled beef are largely consumed in Great Britain and Europe,



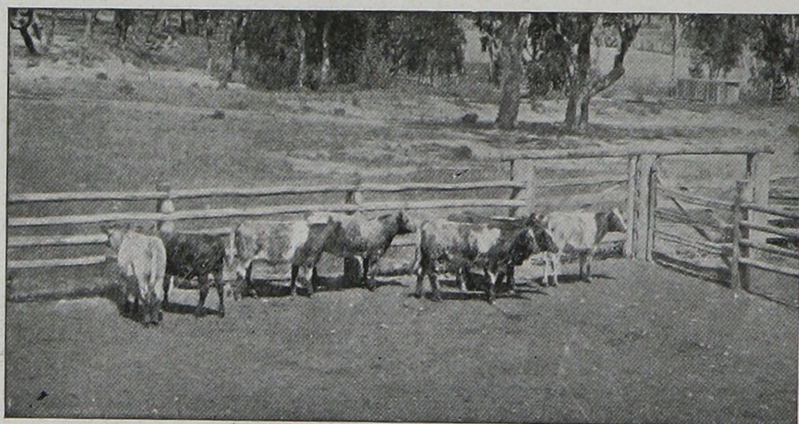
COOCHIN COOCHIN HEREFORDS

particularly in Germany. The British Admiralty are also large consumers of compressed corn beef. The ruling price to the trade for first quality brands of compressed corn beef is 33s. 6d. per dozen 6-lb. tins, and for boiled beef 22s. 6d. per dozen 6-lb. tins.

WATER CONSER- VATION.

The question of water supply is an important factor in connection with the taking up of country for a cattle station. Though innumerable creeks and rivers exist throughout the State, still there are large tracts of country in the interior

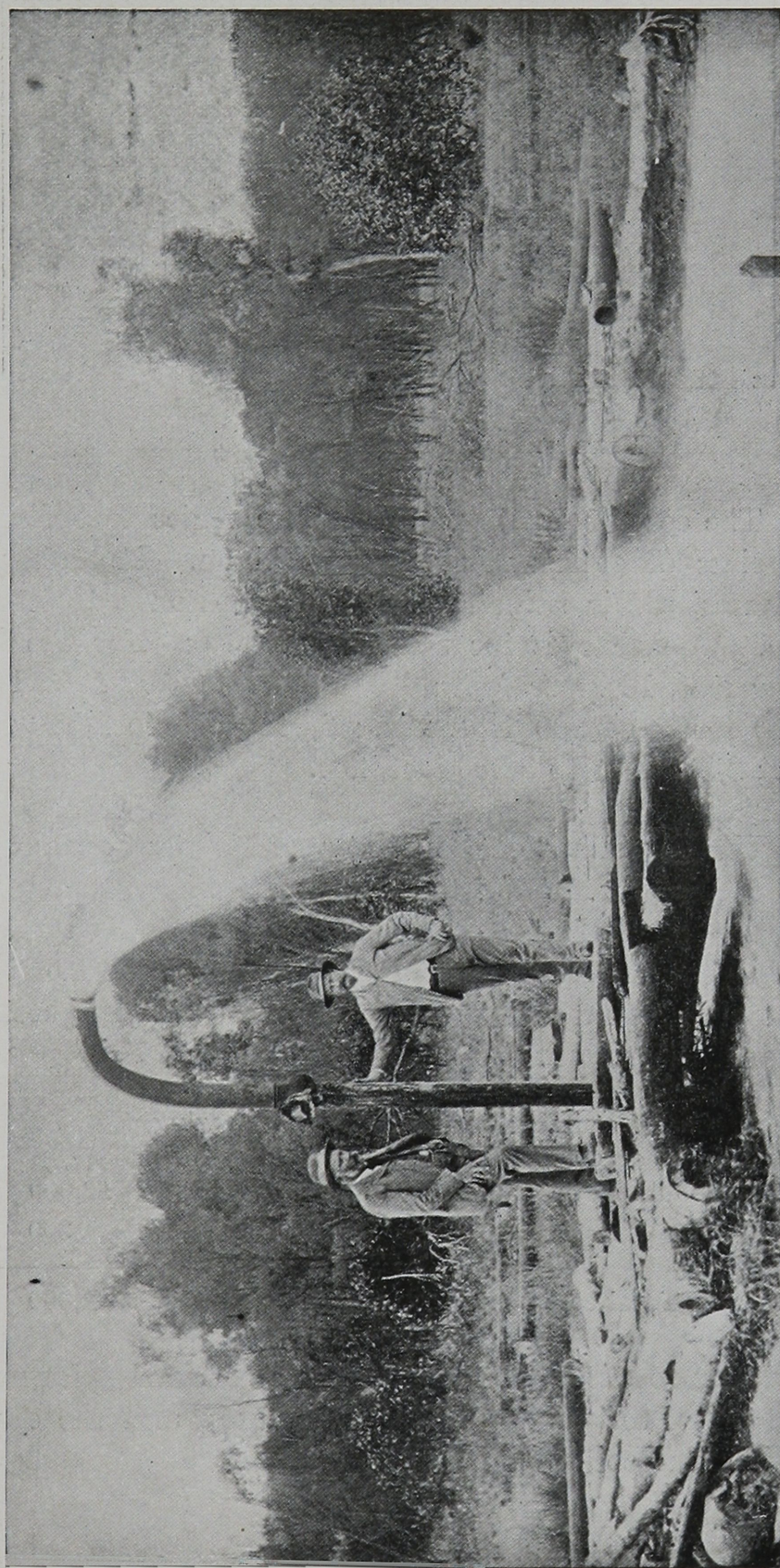
which have not permanent streams. Providence has, however, provided for this shortcoming by making it possible to tap the huge streams which have been proved to exist below the crust of the earth. By sinking wells to a depth of from 10 feet upwards good flows of sub-artesian water may be obtained in many districts, while in other places inexhaustible supplies of wholesome water are assured from artesian bores. The average depth of a bore is 1,030 feet, but there are cases on record where good flows have been struck at from 10 feet



SHORTHORNS ON WARROO (DARLING DOWNS, S.Q.)

to a few hundred feet. These bores yield anything from a few thousand gallons to a few million gallons daily. According to official records, there has not been any marked diminution in the flows of the majority of the bores in the State since they were put down years ago. At the present time there are about 2,000 sub-artesian wells and artesian bores in Queensland.

It is not absolutely necessary for every new selector of land to put down a bore, as the holder of the adjoining run may have one, in which case it is possible to enter into an arrangement with him for the supply of water. In this latter case an annual charge would be made by the owner of the bore of about £50.



ARTESIAN BORE ON MURWEH, S.W.Q.; DAILY FLOW, 3,000,000 GALLONS



HEREFORDS ON BARAMBAH, N.C. LINE

The cost of putting down a bore varies according to the class of country being operated on. Including all expenses, a fair estimate is 30s. per foot on a 1,500 feet bore. The charges for boring only are :—For the first 1,000 feet, 16s. per foot ; 1,000 feet to 1,500 feet, 17s. ; 1,500 feet to 2,000 feet, 18s. ; 2,000 feet to 2,500 feet, 19s. ; 2,500 feet to 3,000 feet, 20s.

Under “ *The Rights in Water and Water Conservation and Utilisation Act of 1910*,” grazing farmers, pastoralists, &c., are afforded assistance by the Government in putting down artesian bores on their holdings. Hereunder is an example of what can be done under the Act in question, so far as grazing farmers are concerned :—

Cost of putting down a bore on a grazing area of 60,000 acres, the whole of which would be benefited, say				£2,000	0	0
20 miles of drains at £15 per mile				300	0	0
Total cost of work				£2,300	0	0

This cost is treated as a loan to the grazing farmer or pastoralist for a period of thirty years, and the annual charges thereon would be :—

Interest and Redemption on £2,300 at £5 15s. 8d.

per cent. per annum	..	..	..	£133	0	4
Maintenance and Administration of works, say				200	0	0
Total annual charge	..	..	..	£333	0	4

Or equivalent to a rate or charge per acre of 1.33d., or less than 1½d. At the end of the thirty years' period the bore becomes the property of the grazing farmer or pastoralist.



GROUP OF RED POLLED HEIFERS

STATE ENCOURAGE- MENT.

The cattle industry is encouraged in every way possible by the State Department of Agriculture and Stock. The Government Veterinary experts throughout Queensland are at all times available to the cattlemen for the inspection of their herds and for the purpose of imparting expert knowledge to them. And at the Gindie State Farm, near Emerald (Central Queensland), the breeding of several strains of purebred beef cattle is engaged in for educative purposes.

At Yeerongpilly, on the South Coast Line, there is a State Stock Experimental Station, where investigations are made by Government bacteriologists into the most effective means of safeguarding against outbreaks of disease among stock of all kinds.



IN THE RESTING YARDS AT REDBANK MEATWORKS, S.Q.

THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

To Queensland the meat industry is a source of great wealth, and every year a marked expansion is recorded. For many years past the State has not only amply supplied the wants of her own people, but has exported hundreds of thousands of carcasses, &c., to almost all portions of the civilised world. Out of 444,264 beasts slaughtered in 1911, nearly 50 per cent. of the carcasses, in the form of frozen beef or canned meats, were exported overseas to the markets of Great Britain, Europe, and the Far East. The number of carcasses consumed by the population of about 630,000 persons in Queensland totalled 244,008, or an average of over 200 lb. per head. The 200,256 beasts slaughtered for export were treated as under :—Frozen, 152,627 ;



CATTLE PASSED BY VETERINARY INSPECTOR READY FOR SLAUGHTER AT ROSS RIVER MEATWORKS, N.Q.



SHORTHORNS ON WARROO (DARLING DOWNS, S.Q.)

preserved, 45,074 ; boiled down, 2,555. The frozen beef yielded 92,853,184 lb. ; preserved, 27,909,045 lb. ; salted, 3,218,028 lb. In addition to the foregoing 96,925 lb. of extract and essence of meat, over 13,960 tons of tallow (£400,000), 200,296 hides (£244,228), 534,466 lb. of edible fats (£9,255), 348 tons of bones (£2,558), hoofs and horns £4,733, 76,882 lb. of hair (£1,670), 14,265 gallons of oils, &c. (£1,649), 4,372 tons of manure (£22,694), sundries £29,348. The gross value of the by-products aggregated over £700,000.*

According to a recent return by one of the leading Queensland mercantile houses, 261,640 hides were sold by auction in Brisbane during 1911, and for the ten months of 1912 the number disposed of totalled 255,707. At the November sales the following high prices were realised for hides :—Light butchers (36 lb. to 46 lb.), $8\frac{3}{8}$ d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. ; medium (48 lb. to 55 lb.), $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. ; heavies, $8\frac{5}{8}$ d. to 11d. ; farmers' (sound), $8\frac{1}{8}$ d. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. ; farmers' (faulty), $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d. ; station (dry), 9d. to $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. Some time ago a Queensland ox hide was reported to have been sold in Sydney for £5. The average prices of hides are :—Bullock, 28s. ; cow, 23s.

*The foregoing figures only refer to the operations of the different meatworks. No official record is kept by the State Government Statistician of the transactions of the various small butchering establishments and cattle-owners.



The average dressed weight of the beasts slaughtered for home consumption in 1911 was, according to the State Government Statistician's report, 599 lb. It may be mentioned that a large proportion of cows were killed for local requirements, hence the seemingly low average of the dressed weight.

Despite that Queensland has strong competitors in the Argentine Republic, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States of America, she is able to hold her own in the markets of the world as a supplier of prime beef. The ruling retail cash prices for Queensland beef in London to-day are from 6d. to 10d. per lb., while wholesale prices on Smithfield market range from $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for forequarters, $3\frac{1}{8}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for hindquarters, or $2\frac{5}{16}$ d. to 4d. per lb. for sides. It may be stated that the foregoing prices only apply to the purchase of parcels comprising not less than twenty-five quarters of beef.



IN THE RESTING PADDOCKS AT REDBANK MEATWORKS, S.Q

Of the 590,959 quarters of frozen and chilled beef exported overseas in 1911, Queensland supplied 547,153, New South Wales' quota being 25,684, Victoria 17,854, and South Australia 264. The State of Queensland also exported the undermentioned beef:—16,147 pieces, 116,493 crops, 3,087 butts, 315 bags of rumps and loins, 2,386 rumps, 198 loins, 670 carcasses, and 2,023 sides of veal; preserved meats—520 kegs, 18 casks; 975 cases of meat extract and essence; 217,495 cases of tinned meats.

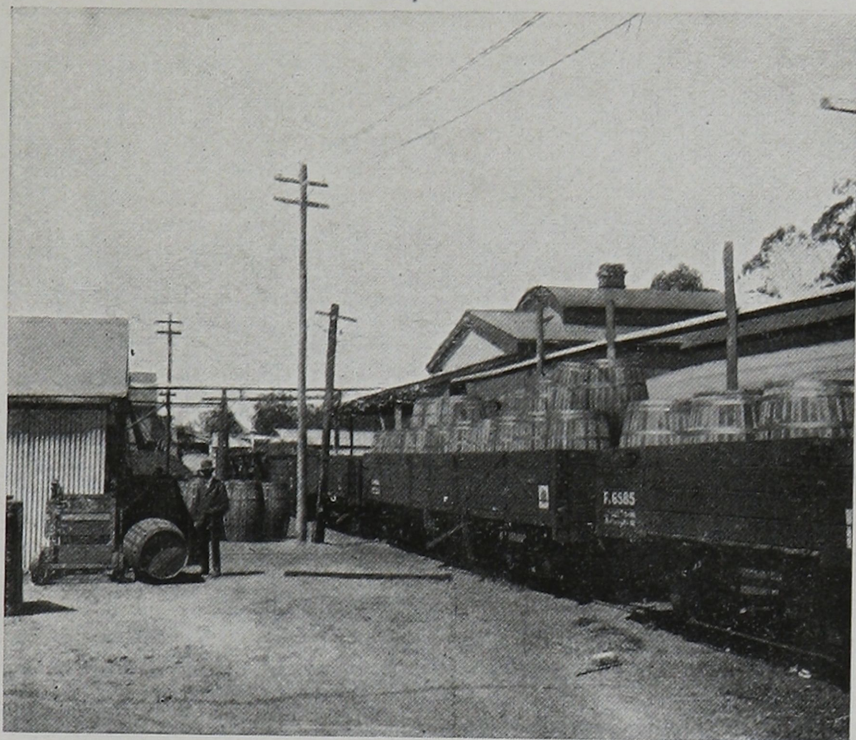


SHANK BONES FOR JAPAN

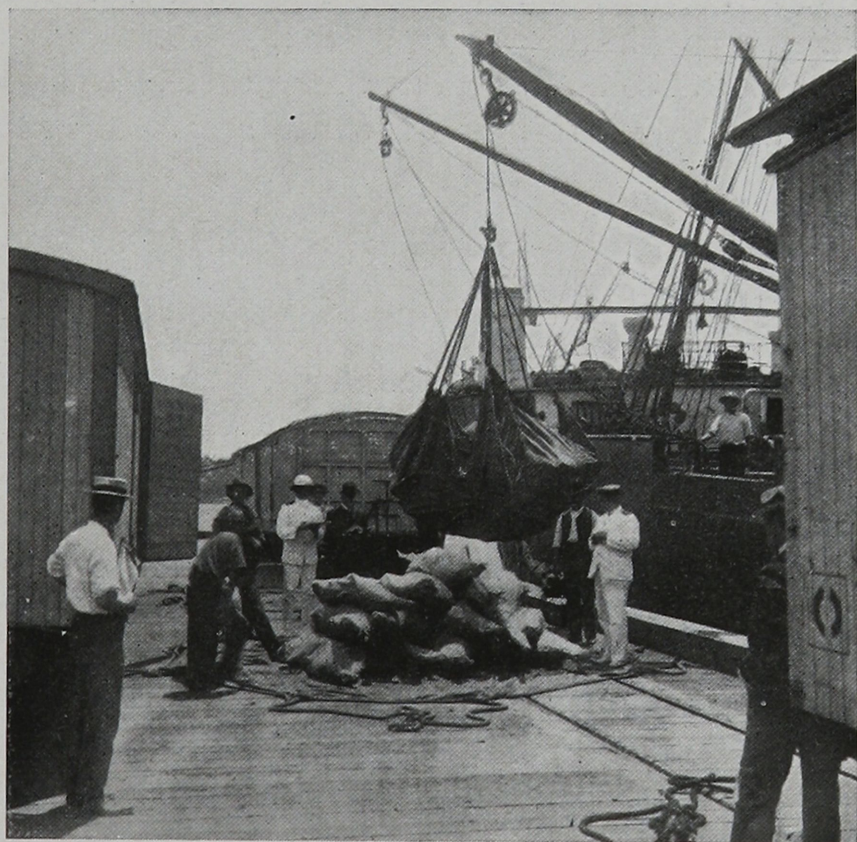
In 1911 the total value of the Beef cattle industry to Queensland was over £3,000,000. The overseas exports of frozen and preserved beef were valued at about £1,300,000.

EXPORT TRADE.

All the steamers engaged in the Queensland Meat Export Trade are fitted up with ample refrigerated chambers, and, as a consequence, the beef reaches its destination in a perfectly sound and wholesome condition. As the figures already quoted will clearly indicate, Queensland is one of the largest exporters of beef in



CONSIGNMENT OF TALLOW FOR JAPAN



SHIPPING FROZEN BEEF FOR GREAT BRITAIN



PUREBRED HEREFORD BULLS

the world. Regular shipments are made throughout the year to Great Britain, Europe, the Philippines, and the Far East, the boats engaged in this trade being those belonging to the Orient, Houlder Brothers, Shire, County, Aberdeen, Federal-Houlder, German-Australia, Hamburg-Australia lines, &c. The principal meat-shipping ports in Queensland are :—Brisbane, Rockhampton, Gladstone, Bowen, and Townsville. The latter port is the largest shipper of frozen beef and canned meats.

The following meatworks are engaged in the export of beef :—Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company, Limited, Pinkenba (Brisbane) and Ross River (Townsville, N.Q.) ; Thomas Borthwick and Sons, Moreton Freezing Works, Queensport, Brisbane ; John Cooke and Co., Redbank Freezing Works, Brisbane-Ipswich Line (S.Q.) ; Birt and Co., Ltd., Buruda, Cleveland Line (Brisbane) ; Baynes Bros., Queensport, Brisbane ; Gladstone Freezing Works, Parson's Point, Gladstone (C.Q.) ; Central Queensland Meat Export Company, Ltd., Lake's Creek, near Rockhampton (C.Q.) ; Bergl Australia, Ltd., Merinda, near Bowen (N.Q.) ; North Queensland Meat Export Company, Ltd., Alligator Creek, near Townsville (N.Q.) ;

Burdekin River Meat Preserving Company, Ltd., Sellheim, near Charters Towers (N.Q.) ; Torrens Creek Meat Export Company, Ltd., Charters Towers-Hughenden Line (N.Q.). Other exporters of beef include:—Pastoral Butchering Company, Ltd., Brisbane ; Messrs. J. W. Harding and Co., Brisbane ; and F. J. Walker and Co., Brisbane.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION

The most careful supervision is exercised by the State and Federal Governments in connection with beef slaughtered for home consumption and export. The State veterinary experts and inspectors



SCENE ON TARONG, N.C. LINE

throughout Queensland see that no diseased cattle are killed for human consumption, and because of the exacting demands of oversea consumers the Federal veterinary experts and inspectors make a very close inspection of all beef intended for export oversea. So thorough is this inspection that six veterinary experts and eighteen inspectors are employed by the Commonwealth authorities while the meatworks throughout the State are in



JOHN COOKE AND CO.'S MEATWORKS, REDBANK, S.Q.

operation. The beasts intended for slaughter are first examined on their arrival from the various cattle runs at the meatworks for outward traces of disease. Then, as soon as the beast is slaughtered and dressed, a searching post-mortem examination is made on the carcass. These Federal officials remain at the various meatworks until the close of the season's operations. Both the State and Federal authorities pay strict attention to the sanitary conditions under which the carcasses are dressed for local consumption or export. Regular inspections are made by the State officials of the retail butchering establishments in all portions of the State to see that the beef is wholesome, and that the premises are in a cleanly condition. All meat passed by the Federal inspectors for export bears a certificated tag.



BONING ROOM, QUEENSLAND MEAT EXPORT AND AGENCY CO.'S PINKENBA MEATWORKS, BRISBANE

**STATE
ABATTOIRS.**

In July last a Royal Commission, consisting of three well-known pastoralists of considerable experience, was appointed by the State Government to inquire into and report upon the different phases of the Meat Industry of Queensland. The exhaustive character of the inquiry is evidenced by the varied nature of the matters dealt with by the Commission. These comprised :—(1) The alleged deterioration in the breed



STUD DEVON BULLS ON BLUFF DOWNS, N.Q.

of beef cattle, and what steps are necessary to insure improvement in herds ; (2) the profitableness of raising crossbred mutton sheep ; (3) the districts in which lamb-raising may be carried on with profitableness ; (4) the markets for varying grades of cattle and meat—local and foreign ; (5) the capacity of meatworks already in existence to treat stock available now or in the immediate future ; (6) the capacity of meatworks for carrying stocks in cold stores ; (7) transport (railway) facilities ; (8) the necessity of establishing public abattoirs in populous centres ; (9) the handling and disposing of meat and meat products in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe ; (10) the ruling prices of fat stock as compared

with Smithfield (England) prices ; (11) the retail price at which the meat is distributed to the consumers ; (12) and generally to inquire into the existing system of production, methods, and facilities for marketing and treatment for export and local consumption, and their effect on closer settlement.

Voluminous evidence was elicited from experts connected with every branch of the Meat Industry, and early in January last the Commission presented its report. It is not proposed to touch upon every phase of the industry inquired into and reported upon by the Commission in this book. One of the cardinal features in connection with the inquiry, and one, too, which affects to a very marked degree the future welfare of the Meat Industry, was the necessity or otherwise for the establishment of State Abattoirs in the populous centres of Queensland.

On this subject the Commission unanimously recommended the establishment, as soon as practicable, of public abattoirs to serve the metropolitan area of Brisbane. It also suggested that all stock intended for local consumption should be slaughtered at the public abattoirs, exempting any existing meatworks conforming to a high standard of efficiency, and bearing the cost of all inspection ; that there should be an amendment in the regulations relating to butchers' shops in the direction of providing for protection of meat against flies and dust ; that opportunities be given to municipal authorities to establish meatworks at Rockhampton and Townsville, and in any other populous centre of the State. ; and that the linking up of the Northern and Central railways should not be lost sight of, as aiding very materially the transport of stock from the Northern extremity of the State to the markets in the South.

The Commission further reported that at least two years would elapse before abattoirs were built in Brisbane.

If it was shown during that time that the meatworks owned by private companies were unable to treat all the surplus stock available, and that there was insufficient cold storage provided by private enterprise to treat stock for export on behalf of producers or their agents, the advisableness of adding freezing works to the abattoirs might then be considered, not only at the port of Brisbane, but at Rockhampton and Townsville.

The Commission also reported that the various meatworks of the State had a capacity, at present, for treating 195,840 cattle and 2,080,800 sheep during the season.



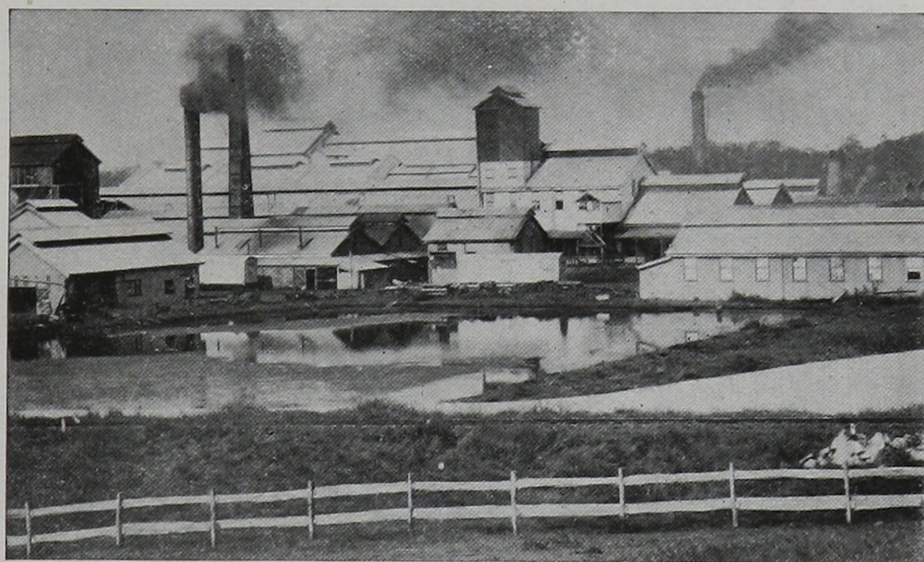
STUD DEVON COWS AND CALVES ON BLUFF DOWNS, N.Q.

With the completion of works in Townsville and Brisbane in the course of two years a further capacity for handling 108,000 cattle and 1,008,000 sheep, or a grand total of 303,840 cattle and 3,088,800 sheep, would be provided.

The following are the ruling prices paid for cattle per 100 lb. by the various meatworks in the different portions of the State :—North (bullocks), 17s. to 18s. ; (cows), 12s. to 15s. ; Central (bullocks), 17s. to 20s. ; (cows), 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. ; South (bullocks), 18s. to 21s. ; (cows), 14s. to 18s.

QUEENSLAND MEATWORKS.

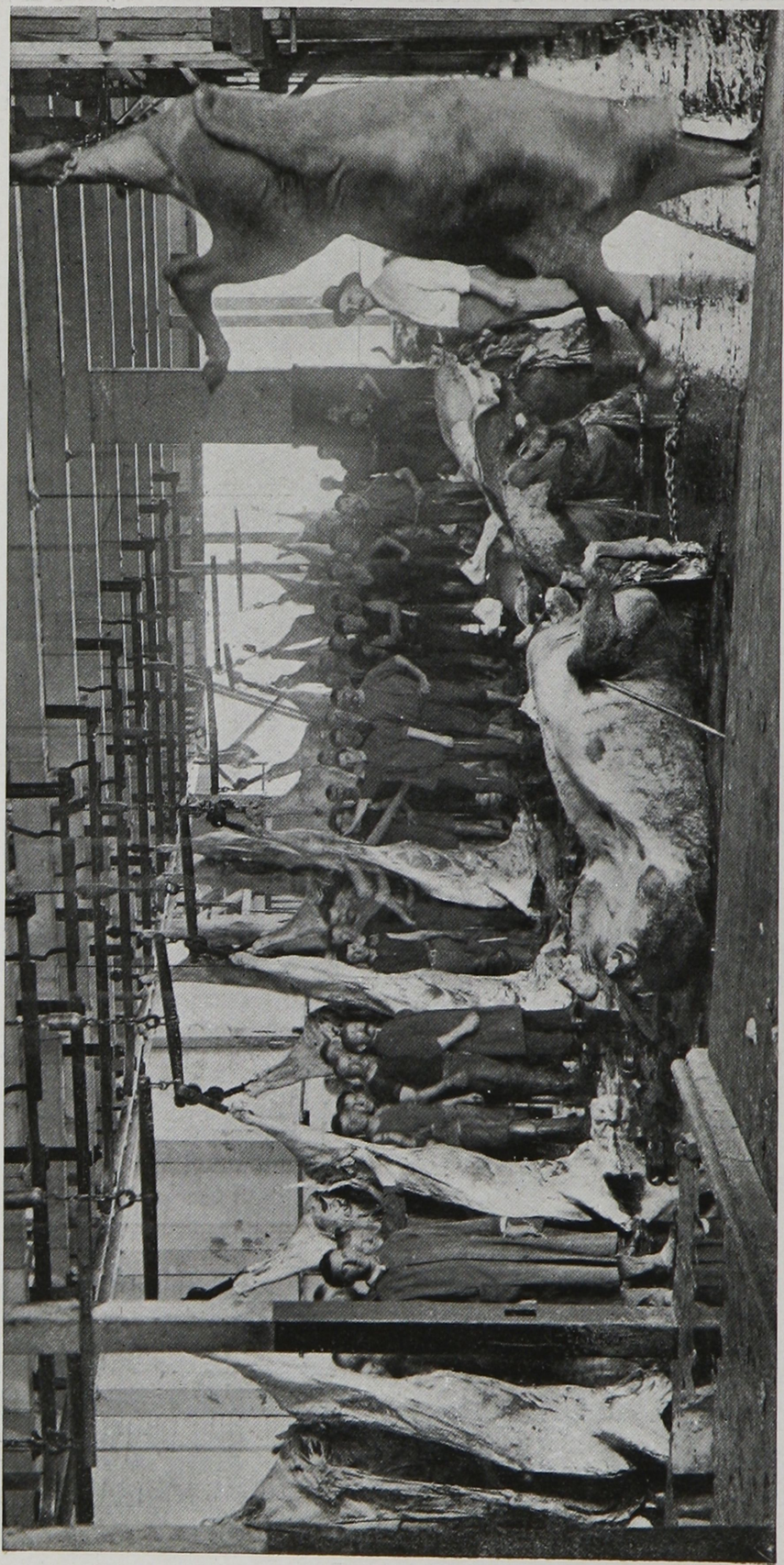
The meatworks of the State number twelve—five in North Queensland, five in the Brisbane district, and two in Central Queensland. Three of these, at least, are the largest of their kind in Australia—Ross River (Townsville, N. Q.), Lake's Creek (Rockhampton, C.Q.), and Redbank (Brisbane-Ipswich Line). The various meatworks have a capacity for treating 17,400 sheep and about 2,000 cattle daily, and give employment during the season to about 3,000 hands. High wages,



LAKE'S CREEK MEATWORKS, C.Q.

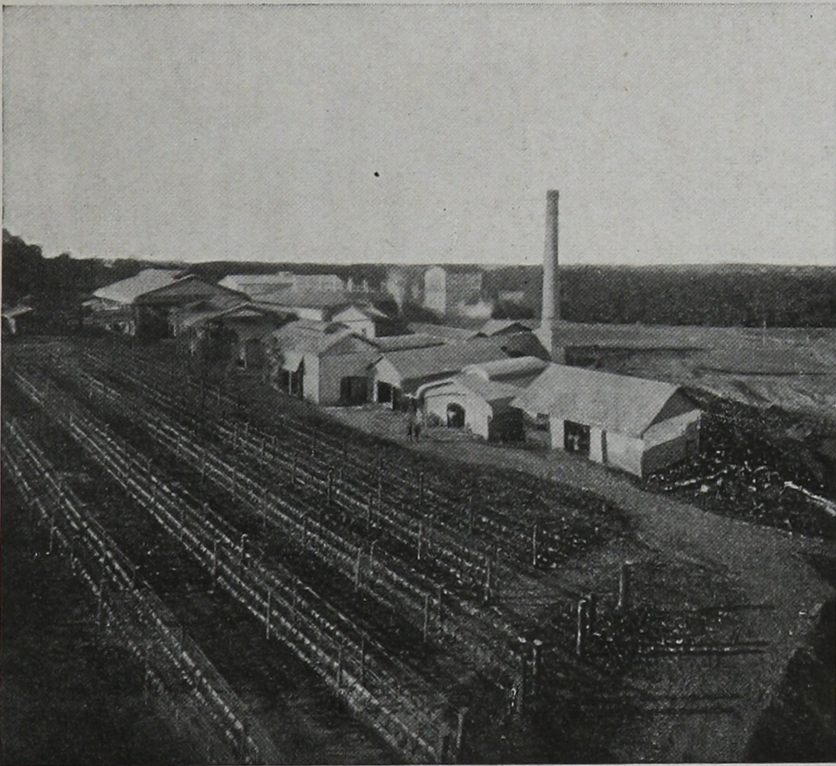
which are fixed by the State Wages Board, are paid to the employees. The hours of labour, which are eight hours per day, are also fixed by this board.

The weekly slaughterings of cattle by the North Queensland meatworks total, during the busy portion of the season, 5,320—Ross River, 3,000 ; Alligator Creek, 1,000 ; Torren's Creek, 720 ; Sellheim, 600. The average weight of the beasts treated, including meat, hides, and other by-products, is about 850 lb. The weight of the meat products for the season is estimated at 54,000



SLAUGHTERHOUSE FLOOR AT ROSS RIVER MEATWORKS (FOUR VETERINARY INSPECTORS PRESENT)

tons, and the value of the product of one beast, after freight has been paid to London, is calculated at over £10. It is reckoned that the Northern works treated 125,000 cattle during the 1912 season. At £10 per head, this represents an export value of £1,250,000. Townsville, by reason of the fact that it has the greater portion of the cattle-raising country at its back and has also four meatworks within close proximity, is recognised as the chief meat exporting port in the Commonwealth of Australia.

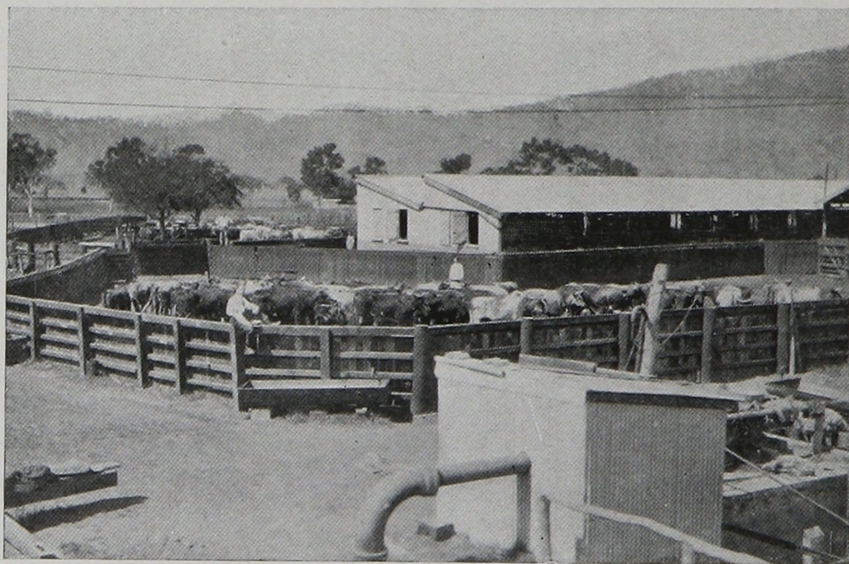


BIRT AND CO.'S MEATWORKS AT BURUDA, BRISBANE

The freezing and canning season commences, as a rule, in March every year, and terminates in October. The 1912 season was abnormally good, and the works in the Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, Townsville, and Charters Towers districts were carried

on until the end of the year. The three firstnamed works, after a short cessation during the festive season, recommenced operations, and are expected to keep going in full swing right through 1913.

The majority of the Queensland meatworks are carried on on the most modern lines. The capacity of the machinery and plant is in excess of present-day requirements, and the sanitary conditions under which the beef is handled are so satisfactory as to satisfy the requirements of the most captious individual.



INSPECTION OF CATTLE BY GOVERNMENT VETERINARY INSPECTOR

It is not proposed in this book to dilate at any length upon the various operations carried on by meatworks in the treatment of beef and the by-products ; suffice to say that there is a great deal to learn from a visit to any of the works while they are in full swing, and watching the different stages in connection with the treatment of the carcasses of the beasts.

Several of the meatworks regularly ship large consignments of shank bones—from which the marrow, of



BEEF READY FOR THE CHILLING ROOMS AT BIRT AND CO.'S MEATWORKS, BURUDA, BRISBANE

course, has been extracted—to the Far East. Japan is a large buyer in this respect, the bones being used for the manufacture of combs, handles for knives, tooth brushes, &c.

MEATWORKS OPERATIONS. The works of the Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company, Limited, at Pinkenba, on the Brisbane River, have a capacity for treating 300 head of cattle daily, or 200 cattle and 2,000 sheep if both are treated at the one time. It can also treat 2,500 sheep daily. The cold storage capacity provides for 32,000 quarters of beef, or 105,000 carcasses of mutton, or, in



HEREFORDS ON BARAMBAH, N.C. LINE

other words, the weight of the beef or mutton represents 2,000 tons. The number of cattle slaughtered weekly is 1,080 head, and the number treated during the past season to date was 39,000 head ; 42,000 sheep were also dealt with. Working for seven months in 1911, the works put through 31,313 cattle and 46,300 sheep. Annually about 8,500 tons of frozen meat and 2,164 tons of canned meats are exported to Great Britain, Europe, and the Far East. The cattle are obtained

from all portions of Queensland, including as far north as the Gulf of Carpentaria, the average price paid therefor being from 20s. to 21s. per 100 lb. During the season the works give employment to 300 hands, the weekly wages amounting to about £1,200.

The Ross River (Townsville, N.Q.) works of the Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company, Limited, have a capacity for treating 540 head of cattle daily. Extensive improvements are being carried out at these works, and next year they will be in a position to handle 700 head of cattle and 2,500 head of sheep in one day. The existing cold storage space is 2,500 tons, but next year it will be increased to 4,000 tons. The weekly slaughterings total 3,250 head of cattle, and the number of beasts killed during the year aggregated 80,341 head. The quantity of frozen beef and canned meats exported to Great Britain, Europe, and the Far East annually totals 15,000 tons and 7,000 tons respectively. The works obtain their cattle supplies from all portions of the North and the Central districts, and the average price paid for them is about 18s. per 100 lb. Last season the works had 600 employees, the weekly wages-sheet amounting to about £2,000.

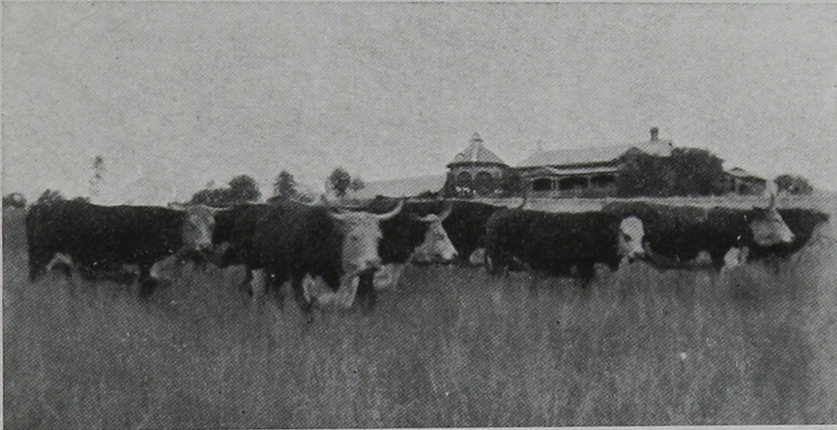
At Messrs. John Cooke and Co.'s Redbank Freezing Works, on the Brisbane-Ipswich Line, the storage capacity is 3,000 tons, and the works are capable of treating 360 cattle, or 320 cattle and 1,000 sheep, or 6,000 sheep daily. In 1911, 36,248 cattle, 102,459 sheep, and 7,606 lambs were dealt with, while 48,000 cattle, 200,000 sheep and lambs, and 2,000 pigs were handled during the 1912 season. The average dressed weight of bullocks was 660 lb., the ages ranging from 3 to 5 years. From 18s. to 21s. per 100 lb. were paid for bullocks, and from 14s. to 18s. for cows. The cattle were obtained from the north-western and southern portions of the State. The company ships frozen



KNOCKING-DOWN AND BLEEDING PENS, ROSS RIVER
MEATWORKS N.Q.

beef regularly to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. The works employ 350 persons, and pay away weekly from £1,000 to £1,500 in wages.

The Central Queensland Meat Export Company, Ltd., is able to put through 300 cattle or 3,000 sheep daily at its freezing and canning works at Lake's Creek, near Rockhampton. The number of cattle and sheep slaughtered during the season totalled 45,000 and 52,000 respectively. Frozen meat, aggregating 10,000 tons, and 60,000 cases of canned meats are annually exported to the United Kingdom, Europe, and the East. The works obtain



HEREFORDS ON BARAMBAH, N.C. LINE

their cattle supplies chiefly from the Central districts, and pay, on an average, from 17s. to 20s. per 100 lb. for bullocks and from 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. for cows. During the season 550 hands are employed at the works. The storage capacity of the works is 2,000 tons.

Messrs. Birt and Co.'s works at Buruda, on the Brisbane-Cleveland Line, have a capacity of 200,000 cubic feet, and can treat 850 cattle and 6,000 sheep weekly. The cold storage space of the works is 1,000 tons, while the company's Musgrave Cold Stores in Stanley street, South Brisbane, have a capacity for 1,000 tons. The

company procures its cattle from the coastal, Northern, and Western districts, and the price paid therefor averages £7 per head. The weekly pay-sheet of the 180 persons employed during the season amounted to £420. Messrs. Birt and Co. export frozen beef and mutton to Great Britain, Europe, South Africa, and the Philippines.

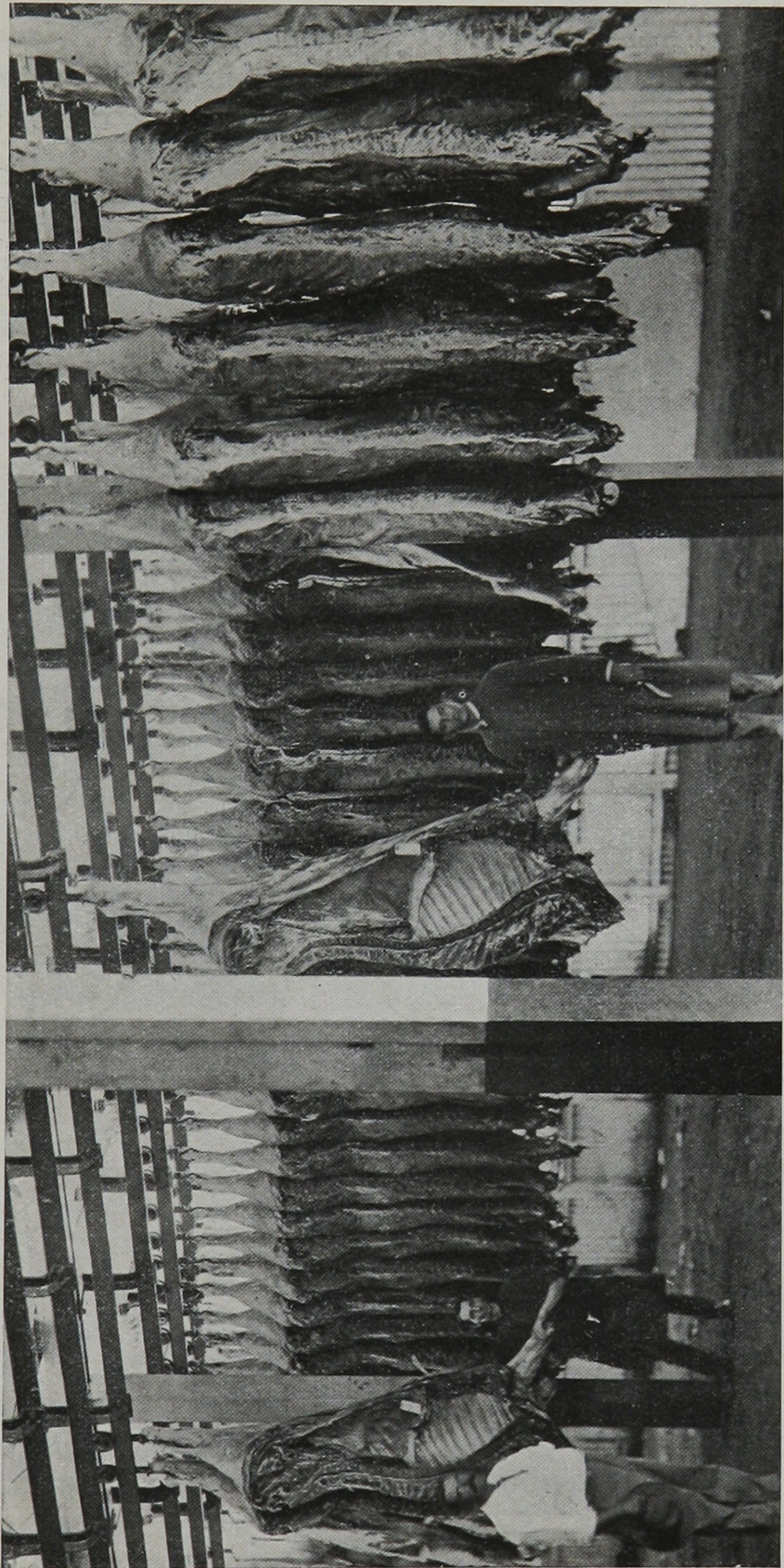
At Messrs. Baynes Bros.' Canning Works at Queensport, on the Brisbane River, about 200 cattle and 1,500 sheep are treated daily, the cattle being obtained from the coastal, Central, and South-Western districts of the State. During the season 15,000 cattle, 78,000 sheep, 2,400 lambs, 2,400 calves, and 1,500 pigs are slaughtered.



PELTS DRYING AT REDBANK MEATWORKS, S.Q.

The average price paid for the beasts is £6 15s. per head. From 1,000,000 lb. to 2,000,000 lb. of canned meats are exported annually to Great Britain, Europe, Dutch East Indies, and the other States of the Commonwealth of Australia. During the season 150 persons are employed at the works.

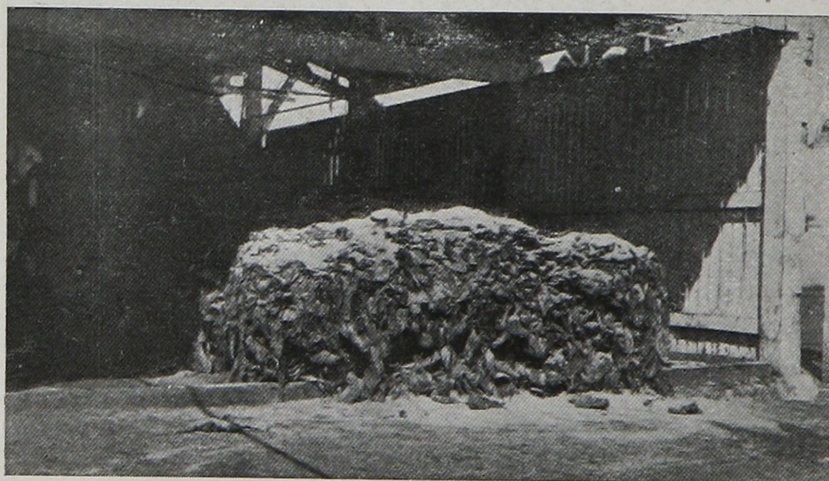
The number of cattle and sheep dealt with daily at Messrs. Thomas Borthwick and Sons (Australasia), Ltd.,



BEEF PASSED BY FEDERAL VETERINARY INSPECTORS FOR EXPORT

Moreton Freezing Works at Queensport, on the Brisbane River, during the past season was 200 and 3,500 respectively. The slaughterings for the whole season were :— Cattle, 12,562 ; sheep, 64,815 ; lambs, 3,580. These works have only been in operation since the 13th April last. Frozen meats were exported to Great Britain, Europe, and Japan. Central and Southern Queensland furnish the cattle required for the operations of the works. The number of persons employed during the busy portion of the season was 220.

The Torren's Creek Meat Company's Canning Works, on the Charters Towers-Hughenden Line (N.Q.) have a



STACK OF GLUE PIECES AT REDBANK MEATWORKS, S.Q.

capacity for treating 100 cattle or 1,500 sheep daily. Cows are principally slaughtered, for which about 13s. per 100 lb. is paid. Nearly 7,000 cattle and 40,000 sheep were treated in 1912.

During the past season the North Queensland Meat Export Company's Canning Works at Alligator Creek, near Townsville (N.Q.), dealt with 34,000 head of cattle. The average price paid for bullocks was 17s. per 100 lb., and 13s. per 100 lb. for cows.

The Freezing Works of the Burdekin River Meat Export Company, Ltd., at Sellheim, near Charters Towers (N.Q.), are in a position to deal with 120 cattle or 1,000 sheep daily. The number of cattle treated during the past season was 13,000; 60,000 sheep were also dealt with. This company purposes increasing the slaughtering capacity of the works to 200 cattle and 2,500 sheep daily. The average price paid for cattle is 17s. to 18s. per 100 lb.



CATTLE ON TAABINGA, NEAR KINGAROY, N.C. LINE

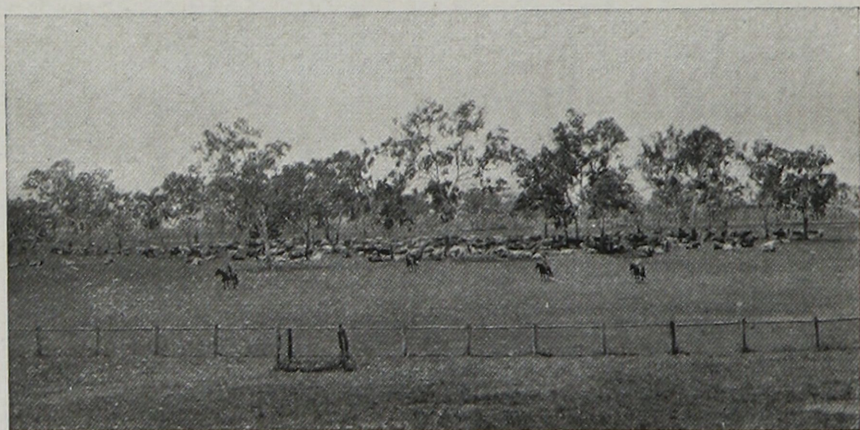
The Gladstone Meat Freezing Works (C.Q.) are to be duplicated before the opening of the next season. The increased facilities will enable the works to handle 320 cattle or 4,000 sheep daily, or, when beef and mutton are required at the same time, 170 cattle and 2,500 sheep. The slaughterings last season totalled 18,000 cattle and 60,000 sheep.

The Bergl Australia Freezing Works at Merinda, near Bowen (N.Q.), put through 16,625 cattle last season.

NEW**MEATWORKS.**

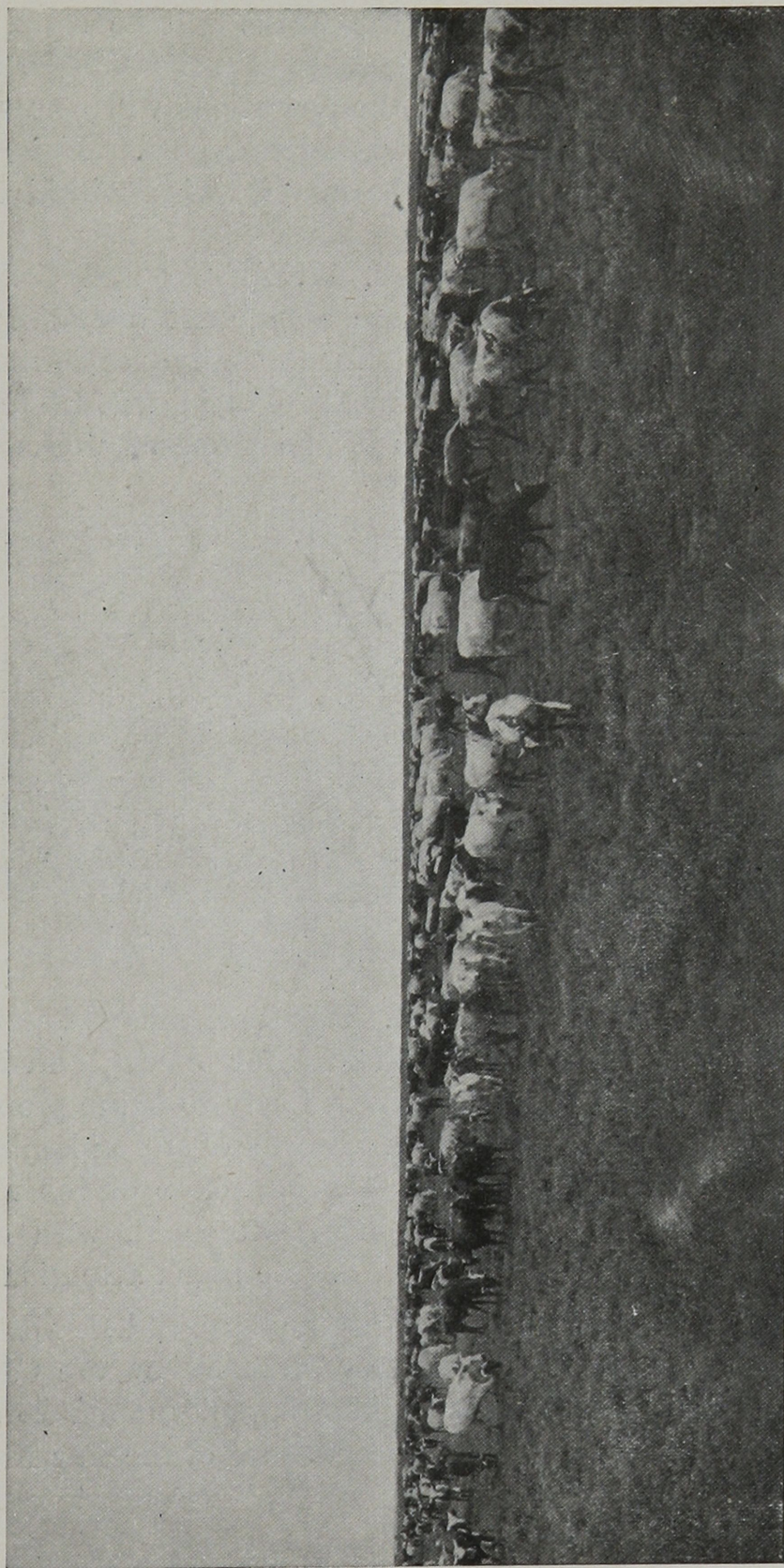
The establishment of, at least, three new meatworks is proposed. When these are in operation, Queensland will be able to boast of having fifteen meatworks, and pastoralists will, consequently, have a wider field for the disposal of their cattle and sheep.

The Australian Meat Export Company, Ltd., which was recently registered in Brisbane, has secured a site on the Brisbane River on the city side of Queensport, and



RESTING Paddock, ROSS RIVER MEATWORKS, N.Q.

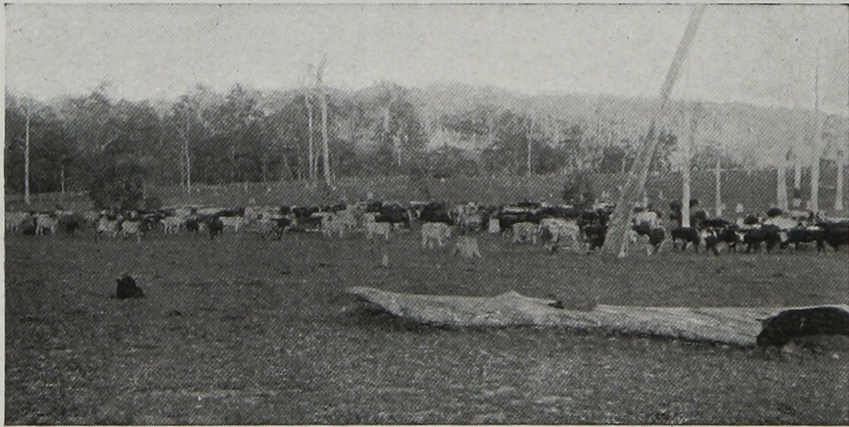
known as "The Terraces." It is one of the landmarks of Brisbane, for on this spot Mr. Charles Coxen, one of the squatting pioneers of Queensland, erected a fine two-storey stone residence about fifty years ago. This building has been demolished since the company acquired the property. At present the Australian Meat Export Company, Ltd., is engaged in cutting down the hill, preparatory to making excavations for the erection of an eight-storied reinforced concrete works. These works, which will involve the expenditure of about £350,000, will be fitted up with all the most modern machinery and plant. The sanitary arrangements in connection with the new works will be carried out on the most improved methods. So far as



FORT CONSTANTINE (N.Q.) CATTLE ON THE ROAD

completeness is concerned, the works will be equal to the best in the world. Their daily capacity will be 400 cattle and 2,500 sheep, and the operations will comprise freezing and preserving meats for export. It is expected that the works will be in full swing within two years.

It is stated that Messrs. W. Angliss and Co., of Melbourne (Victoria), who are at present operating in the Queensland cattle markets for the supply of Southern demands, purpose erecting meatworks in this State at an early date. The location of the proposed works has



MOB OF MIXED CATTLE

not, so far, been decided upon. This firm, it may be stated, devotes special attention to lambs for export, and it is of the opinion that Queensland is likely to figure prominently in the near future as an exporter of frozen lambs to Great Britain and Europe. This is a phase of the meat industry which farmers and dairymen could, with considerable profit to themselves, devote much attention to.

The Bibbohra Meat Export Company, Ltd., has established works at Bibbohra, near Mareeba, on the Cairns Line (N.Q.). It is expected that supplies of cattle and sheep will be obtained from all portions of the Far North and the Gulf.

**STATE
AID.**

Under "*The Meat and Dairy Produce Encouragement Acts, 1893 to 1910*," loans were advanced by the State Government to companies in order to enable them to establish, inter alia, meatworks. The loans carried 4 per cent. interest, and the repayments, which had to be made half-yearly, extended over a period of fourteen years. During the first five years no principal was asked for, the only monetary obligation of the borrowers during this period being the payment of simple interest on the loan. A levy of 15s. for every 100 head



FATS FOR MARKET, S.W. QUEENSLAND

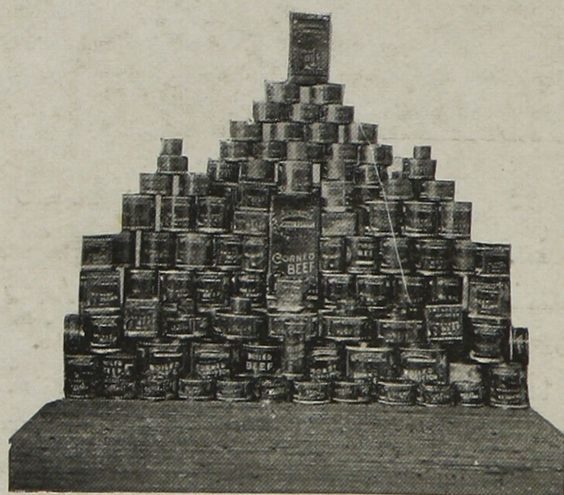
of cattle and 1s. 6d. for every 100 head of sheep was made on owners during the operation of the Acts referred to for the purpose of providing the Meat Fund. On the 30th June, 1911, this Fund ceased to exist, and all moneys derived from the levies on stockowners were refunded in full without interest. During the eighteen years the Meat Fund was in vogue the sum of £100,437 5s. was advanced to meat companies, distributed as follows :— Southern District, £30,582 ; Central District, £28,852 15s. ; Northern District, £38,102 10s. ; Carpentaria District, £2,900.

**QUEENSLAND
POSSIBILITIES.**

To the investor, be he the possessor of a large or small amount of capital, Queensland offers unlimited possibilities. Her territory is immense, and remarkably productive; her land laws are the most liberal in the world; her resources are boundless; progress and prosperity are general; in fact, no other State in the Commonwealth of Australia holds out such golden opportunities and substantial realities as Queensland. She has room in her vast areas of wealth producing country for millions of new arrivals, whom she invites to settle within her borders, and share the good things which Nature has so lavishly bestowed upon her.

NOTE.—The bulk of the statistical information contained in this book is for 1911, as 1912 figures are not yet available from the State Government Statistician.

1st January, 1913.



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